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ZAGLADIN REAFFIRMS INTEREST IN DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD051256 Hamburg DPA in German 1147 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Hamburg, 5 Jun (DPA)--With the start of disarmament negotiations, the Soviet Union, is prepared to deploy no new weapons and to halt all programs. In an interview with the Hamburg news magazine DER SPIEGEL, Soviet Central Committee member Vadim Zagladin has reaffirmed the USSR's interest in immediate negotiations on the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons. "We are waiting for an echo from the West," he said.

Zagladin denied the view that at present the Soviet Union had a nuclear advantage. He said that while the federal government was always speaking only of medium-range missiles, the USSR was speaking of total weapons carriers, where there was balance. The Soviet Union's aim was a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe. However, criticism of the NATO twin decision was not intended to detach the Federal Republic from the United States.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS FLOUT INTERNATIONAL LAW

LD051033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 81 p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko dispatch: "Sinister Plans"]

[Text] New York--In the U.S. Congress steps are being taken which will without doubt be received with indignation by the world public--expenditure is being sharply increased on the development of programs for creating new "binary" chemical ammunition--shells, bombs and mines filled with two substances which combine to form a lethal gas.

This year already the Reagan administration intends to spend tens of millions of dollars for this purpose. But this is only the "tip of the iceberg." The Pentagon's 5-year program for the production of the new types of chemical weapons is estimated at $2.47 billion. However, according to a secret report prepared by Defense Department specialists, this sum is to be tripled or quadrupled.

In 1972 the Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries submitted a joint draft convention on the banning of chemical weapons to the UN Disarmament Committee. If the convention has still not been adopted this is purely because of U.S. opposition. What is more, scientific research work in this sphere in the United States has been stepped up in recent years. In particular, appropriations for this have increased from $29 million in 1976 to $106 million in 1981. Without doubt, the New York TIMES magazine points out, even these officially published figures have been clearly understated.

As Pentagon spokesman Gen Nils Fulweiler said recently, "The U.S. defense secretary is elaborating a new doctrine and tactics and our chemical weapons will be a component."

The offensive nature of chemical weapons is obvious in the light of this statement. Their designation for use "outside the United States" is also obvious. Bombs, shells and mines of the "binary" type are being prepared for deployment on the territory of the European allies. The fact that poison gas has been banned not only by international convention but also by the laws of most West European countries in no way disturbs Washington. So we can expect that in the near future the NATO countries--whether they want to or not--will receive sinister "gifts" from the states of Colorado, Alabama, Utah and others where poison gas is produced and stored.

The expansion of chemical weapons production in the United States is accompanied by an unbridled campaign of anti-Soviet slander as a cover. There can be no concealing the fact that the United States is creating arsenals of mass destruction chemical weapons, flouting the norms of international law and morality.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD072035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 7 Jun 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Nikolay Ivanovich Agayants, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, esteemed comrades. The events of the past week have yet again reflected like a mirror the two main trends of present-day world development--if you like, the two high roads along which mankind is now moving. In the socialist community countries the broad working masses, engaged in implementing the decisions of the congresses of fraternal parties, are confidently looking to the future and are unsparing with strength and energy for the sake of a further improvement of the national economy and thereby also of the well-being of their states and for a consolidation of peace and democracy. It is another picture in the capitalist countries, where the crisis features in the economy are manifested ever more distinctly and acutely--a slump in industrial output, mounting prices, inflation and unemployment--where the ruling circles are adopting a course aimed at intensifying tension and the arms race and where the rampage of crime, terrorism and the suppression of elementary human liberties has become a daily phenomenon.

Socialist Democracy

But let us take everything in order. On Friday and Saturday, 5 and 6 June, elections were held in the CSSR for all levels of organs of people's power. I should like above all to note one characteristic of this important political event. The days of the elections, the CTK correspondent reports from Prague, became truly a festival for the whole people, taking place in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and optimism. "We vote for socialism and we vote for peace," "Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism to fresh victories!," "With the Soviet Union for all eternity°"--such slogans were inscribed on the polling stations of the republic's towns and villages.

Judging by preliminary results, the CSSR National Front, which takes as its program for action the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, received afresh the full support of the Czechoslovak people. Those elected include leaders of the Communist Party and state, the best production workers, figures active in art and culture and representatives of young people. During the coming 5-year plan period over half the deputies of the organs of state power in the CSSR will be workers directly engaged in material production and cooperative peasants.

The preliminary results of the elections show incontestably that the people of the CSSR ardently approve and support the CPCZ's course of building advanced socialism, waging an energetic and consistent struggle for peace and disarmament and consolidating fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of our community. The Czechoslovak working people gave those elected a mandate to secure the country's further successful progress along the path of building an advanced socialist society. The general elections in the CSSR has been a vivid triumph for socialist democracy and that democracy of genuine people's power about which Comrade Gustav Husak spoke at the 16th CPCZ Congress. The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR stressed in his speech at the congress: We see the meaning and content of democracy in the ever more active participation by our people in running the country, in running state and public affairs and in the daily solution of the affairs and problems of enterprises, towns and villages. He said: We will continue in the future to deepen and defend this genuine democracy of the working masses.

[Shishlin] Czechoslovakia is, I rather think, only one such example, because whatever socialist country one takes, one of the cardinal tasks of the ruling communist and workers' parties is, of course, to perfect and develop socialist democracy. This is an absolutely indispensable condition for the development of the whole cause of socialism.

In this connection, when we speak about socialist democracy, I should like to draw attention to the fact that in the socialist countries emphasis is placed on actually ensuring the rights of the working people--freedom of speech, freedom to demonstrate, freedom of the press, the right to education, the right to work and finally the right to life itself. All this must be ensured by concrete state policy.

The theme of democracy itself is, of course, woven into the whole fabric of the present-day political and spiritual life of mankind, and this theme is an area for a sharp struggle of views. Our opponents are attempting to attack the socialist world by assuring all and sundry that an absence of democracy is characteristic of the socialist countries. I believe that what indeed you have been saying about Czechoslovakia--the more so since after all you have seen this quite simply with your own eyes and it is precisely Czechoslovakia around which there still are at times troubled ripples in the West--may be compared with any bourgeois country, where we will see a somewhat different picture. Take what would appear to be such a cradle of bourgeois democracy as Britain. And what is happening at present in Ulster? Or take the phenomena which we are now encountering in Italy, the FRG, France and other bourgeois countries. It is literally the take-off of rightwing terrorism. Behind all this a very sinister logic is to be discerned. It is directed at shattering the existing political structure, justifying the introduction of a harsh regime and justifying repressions which can be turned against any opponents of the regime which is far more dangerous than those against whom, as it were, these actions were intended at the beginning. Take some examples, connected, say, with American policy itself. It is all the more apt, perhaps, to recall this, considering that the United States has more or less clambered on to some sort of hobbyhorse in order to gallop in combat against this international terrorism. But at the same time it has been allotting $66 million to El Salvador. The sum of $26 million out of this $66 million is going purely to military purposes and purely to military support. Then there is the Rapid Deployment Force. A total of 110,000 was being assembled to create the Rapid Deployment Force. Now the figure is already 210,000. And where will these Rapid Deployment Forces be stationed? In Egypt and in the Indian Ocean basin--that is, very far from American shores.

U.S. Policy Scored

[Gerasimov] We know that official Washington is alleging that the Soviet Union supports international terrorism and very nearly directs it. When Alexander Haig loudly rang his anti-Soviet alarm without checking his facts the CIA was given the task of urgently finding proof in support of Haig's accusations against the Soviet Union concerning international terrorism. Nothing came of this. There was the first report which was rejected. Then there was a second and the same thing happened. A third attempt was again a failure.

[Shishlin] There is indeed a kind of chain of facts and not random events which flare up first in one place and then in another and come to light now here and now there. There is indeed a chain of facts and manifestations which constitute the conscious policy of the self-same American administration, which indeed establishes in place of the norms of international law the norms of piracy and banditry.

Take, too, the hullabaloo which is being organized over Kampuchea. Whom is the United States supporting there? It is quite simply supporting murderers who have fully compromised themselves and is attempting to hammer together some sort of united front ranging from Pol Pot to Sihanouk, but for what purpose and for whose sake?

[Gerasimov] With regard to international law the American International Law Association recently celebrated its 75th anniversary. There was an appropriate commemorative meeting, which was addressed by a certain Elliot Richardson, a former Cabinet secretary, a former ambassador and incidentally a Republican.

In his speech he said that the United States is evidently not ready to assume its share of leadership in the matter of strengthening and improving international law. We see that the United States is ignoring international law in things great and small. Let us recall, say, the gross raid on and search of the Soviet airliner, or let us recall the refusal to continue with the treaty obligations of previous administrations, and not only in the sphere of American-Soviet relations. The United States has, for instance, been foiling the adoption of an international law of the sea convention which had already been drawn up and previously approved by the United States.

What is interesting is that this Richardson considers that for many Americans law and order is personified in the image of the gun-toting sheriff, with a tin badge on his chest, and this confident sheriff of theirs boldly metes out rough justice to the baddies representing the forces of evil in the main street of a hot and dusty township in the Wild West. This image is taken not so much from American history as from Hollywood movies and television westerns. Indeed, Richardson supposes that it is this image of the Wild West sheriff which arouses in Americans the desire for their country to become a world sheriff who carries on his person and uses a gun, acting on the side of the goodies against the baddies. Richardson warns that this may prove to be a short-sighted foreign policy. In general, we can see that this is already happening.

Italian Crisis

[Agayants] Changing from the United States to events on the Continent of Europe, it should be noted that events which have unfolded in Italy--connected by one degree or another to the exposure of the apparent involvement of prominent public figures in the so-called P-2, or Propaganda-2--are a vivid illustration of this bourgeois democracy and of the emergence of some kind of terroristic tendencies. Quite recently the FRANCE-SOIR newspaper wrote that this is the most improbable and, perhaps, the most dangerous political and economic-financial scandal of all those that Italy has experienced of late. The substance of this is already well known. A lot has been written and said about it, but the fresh examples and facts are confirmation that the members of this Masonic Lodge--incidentally, according to Italian law, it is forbidden for public and political figures to be members of any secret associations and organizations--the members of this P-2 Masonic Lodge were firmly connected both with neofascists and with U.S. intelligence--the CIA. This is why it represents a danger, this is why the Italian and West European papers are at present writing that a coup was being prepared, a putsch was being prepared--that is, anticonstitutional, purely terrorist actions--with encouragement, as is evident from the latest facts, from abroad. As recently as 3 June, PAESE SERA published an article saying that fresh and alarming facts about ties between the Italian Masons and the NATO bloc and the CIA have emerged. Moreover, these ties have existed for a long time, since 1963, and U.S. intelligence agents and members of various departments of the North Atlantic pact have been using this Masonic Lodge to get information for intelligence about Italy and information on the public mood. The whole affair was aimed at organizing a rightwing coup in order to form a strong regime. We know what this leads to in history--a regime of dictatorship, and, as a rule, a fascist dictatorship.

[Shishlin] Evidently, one can surmise that this is not invested with any precise ideological (?premise), but a kind of mould for the formation of a secret organization which later chooses an aim for itself.

[Agayants] Quite right, that is the truth in this case. But what is alarming is that among the members of the P-2 Masonic organization there have proved to be, as I have already said, bankers, industrialists, generals, senior civil servants, politicians, ministers, all belonging to various Italian parties.

Gathering under one roof, this company of people set itself one chief aim, to change the regime which exists in Italy. But this is not simply an encroachment, so to say, on the Italian people's constitutional gains, it is also a plain encroachment on peace; if you like, on the process of detente in that part of Europe, because the actions of fascist dictatorships in recent years are well enough known.

[Shishlin] And, of course, it is a counterweight to leftwing forces, primarily the Communist Party and other progressive forces in Italian society. And these Italian reactionary circles are supported by the United States; we know how the United States is alarmed at what is happening in France, Italy, Greece, and every time it very quickly makes a choice in favour of reaction. For this reason it is obvious that you are right. There is the internal design that the regime should not go to the left but should swing to the right, and on the other hand, there is a design probably connected with certain topical foreign policy issues, since a far from simple issue for Italy--and all the more for the rank-and-file Italian--is the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on Italian territory.

Arms Race, Antiwar Movement

[Agayants] But the true facts exist; they persistently show that the arms race and intensification of international tension are being realized daily, literally hourly, by the United States. This concerns attempts to develop new types of weaponry, particularly chemical weapons. It concerns the deployment of fresh contingents of troops in various parts of the world and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

[Gerasimov] One can give this example: Listeners probably know the name of George Kennan, a former U.S. diplomat and now a scientist. Incidently, he used to be a supporter of the cold war, but has long since reassessed his opinions. He now energetically gives warnings about the danger of a U.S.-Soviet confrontation. He was recently presented with a peace prize, and made a speech on receiving that prize. He said that the nuclear bomb is the most useless weapon man ever developed, because it cannot reasonably be used. It does not provide defense in the literal sense of the word, but defense only in the sense of revenge. This weapon has been massively stockpiled, not only, as they say, have they armed themselves to the teeth, but right over their heads. In practice, the surplus at stockpiles and bases is millions of potential Hiroshimas. Kennan put the following question to his countrymen: How did we get into such a dangerous affair? He answered it himself: Let us not cloud the issue be placing all the responsibility on our opponents. We should remember that we Americans are the ones who have taken the initiative at every turn. Let's look at the present state of affairs: The Soviet Union proposes arms reductions and disarmament, not the start of production of new types of weapons, but the United States, it seems to me, has decided to build any weapon which it is now technically feasible to make. Like the man who goes into a restaurant and orders everything on the menu. It is excessive.

Further, they talk of the momentum of the arms race. Of course, it has gained such force that it is not easy to stop it, but surely commonsense has not disappeared altogether? Let's have a look at the current U.S. military programs. Secretary of State Haig a few days ago joyfully reported a victory won by the administration in Congress: The Congress has agreed to allocate $20 million for creating, as Haig put it, a chemical weapons attack capability. Notice, Haig spoke of offensive chemical weapons. Then there are neutron weapons; if they can be built, then it doesn't matter what they are for--they'll always think up some function for new weapons in the general staff. Carter, the previous president, at least rejected his original intention to build this weapon, since a wave of protest arose against it in Europe. But now Weinberger, the new secretary of defense supports the idea of neutron weapons. Further, the United States is militarizing space; 11 of the planned flights of the shuttle spacecraft have been bought up by the Pentagon. Let us recall now the plans to build a new bomber, the B-1.

BUSINESS WEEK has an article headed "B-1 May Takeoff Soon." And what is the very important U.S. Department of Defense advanced research projects agency engaged in? Laser weapons in space, super-accurate artillery shells, magnetic cannons firing super high-speed shells which smash through any protection, and such things. That is to say, some kind of bacchanalia of weaponry is in progress.

[Agayants] All the same, Gennadiy Ivanovich, the state of affairs today is such that no way can one say that the political climate in our world is absolutely favourable for the implementation of the ominous plans of the militarists and reaction and of international terrorists.

[Gerasimov] They may be just mere plans but they are, in general, gradually being implemented. However, they have evoked a very strong reaction from the antiwar movement in Western Europe. It slipped, so to speak, toward a certain degree of tranquility in the years of detente, but now it is again gathering strength. For instance, there are demonstrators in the streets of West German towns, carrying banners against the new U.S. nuclear missiles, and there are almost a million signatures on a petition there--800,000, which is approaching a million--on a petition calling for no upgrading of arms. In Britain there is a striking revival of the campaign for nuclear disarmament. In the Netherlands, the Interchurch Peace Council has raised the slogan of saving the world from nuclear arms, starting in the Netherlands.

[Shishlin] I think our listeners have noticed that the CPSU delegation that attended the recent German Communist Party Congress had wide-ranging meetings in West Germany with various political circles, including the Social Democrats.

[Gerasimov] Many Social Democrats also support it, of course. One could continue this review of the antiwar movement. It is interesting that Claude Cheysson, the new French Foreign Minister, said that he was astounded by the great force represented by neutralism in some very big countries at the moment. Richard Allen, the U.S. presidential assistant for national security affairs, has also been complaining about pacifism.

Well, what are the causes of this antiwar movement? A great many banalities are voiced on this subject in order to discredit it: There is talk alleging that these pacifists are acting on Moscow's instructions, that they are instruments in someone else's hands, that even if they have good intentions they do not know much, that they are being manipulated and so on. But the point is that these explanations do not answer the question of why the resurgence of the antiwar movement has occurred at this precise moment, besides the fact that they are, of course, false in substance.

Evidently something has happened: It is the American plan to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe by 1983. Although the levels of arms of the two blocs that stand opposite each other in Europe were undesirably high, the balance of forces and the process of detente ensured a significant degree of calm in the seventies. Then there was the decision about the missiles adopted at the NATO Council session in December 1979. This decision was adopted virtually without preliminary discussion of its consequences by the European public. Public opinion was assuaged by the other side of this so-called dual decision--an alleged willingness shown by the United States simultaneously to hold talks with the Soviet Union on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. Then the new administration came into office in Washington: Its sharp, tough words toward the Soviet Union and Washington's manifest unwillingness to conduct the promised talks have shown the Europeans that instead of simultaneity they are being offered an unconvincing consecutiveness, unconvincing because--as noted by Bjoern Engholm, the West German parliamentary state secretary at the Ministry of Science and Education, people see no logic in the phrase "arming for disarmament."

I am reminded here of a sketch by our Arkadiy Raykin [Soviet comedian and satirist], parodying a Western diplomat who, at a disarmament conference, was trying to prove that before disarming one must arm. It is a very old sketch, probably about 20 years old. Nevertheless, this line of reasoning by the fanciers of missiles and guns does not change, even though people see that there is no logic in it. Therefore, having dicovered that they are being deceived, the Europeans are now protesting the new twist in the spiral of the arms race. What is more, it may be noted here that the chief protest is limited, it is mainly directed against the new Euromissiles. But many go further and advocate a nuclear-free Europe or even a disarmed Europe.

[Shishlin] Well, this is actually maybe one of the most important issues in internaional politics today. I would say that the climate for boosting the arms race, the climate of world public opinion, is not so favorable, when everywhere, on every issue, in every problem the United States--meaning Haig and President Reagan himself--strives to find an opportunity for entering into some kind of confrontation with the Soviet Union, and always attempts to lead the public to the conclusion that the whole cause of international friction, the whole gist and essence of the critical events taking place in the world can be linked with some sort of provocative policy of the Soviet Union. This is, of course, a highly calculated maneuver, a political and psychological maneuver designed to create an appropriate climate in order to attempt to realize military plans, plans connected with the arms race and, to be more precise, plans for achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist world. And any time which offers an opportunity to take a closer look at Washington's steps and action, and not only at the high-sounding reasoning with which they amuse themselves there, this time is really working in favor of a certain enlightenment, and in this sense the antimissile movement in Europe evidently has a future.

To my way of thinking at lease, it is evidently no coincidence that a visit to the Soviet Union by Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, is planned for the end of June. He is a man with whose name West Germany's Ostpolitik is linked to some extent or, to be more precise, the sensible treaties and agreements which were concluded between the FRG and the socialist countries, and which were really one of the pillars of the policy of detente.

[Gerasimov] Of course, I believe that it can be predicted that the antiwar wave in Europe will grow, because its motive force is not merely the natural, but to a certain degree abstract, wish to live in peace, but also a very specific and almost instinctive desire to escape the deadly threat which has arisen with the import of the American missiles here, in a situation in which the cradle of Western civilization has begun to be seen across the Atlantic as merely a theater of military operations.

[Agayants] But I would like to add another detail to this. The point is that in many statements by leaders of the new U.S. administration there is the idea that, as you rightly said, Nikolay Vladimirovich, the Soviet Union is guilty of all transgressions. But the facts, and Americans themselves, repudiate these great and small lies of Washington with increasing frequency. I remember a statement in the Washington POST, which carried an article by Michael Getler saying that a former U.S. representative at a number of Soviet-American meetings literally declared the following: Despite continued charges in some circles to the effect that Moscow is allegedly violating accords on nuclear weapons, the special commisssions which study these accusations have not found a single case to date of any real and important nonobservance of any of the existing agreements. This representative, Robert (Bourgheim), who was one of the participants in the American-Soviet Standing Consultative Commission from 1977 to the beginning of this year, told correspondents that no cases of the Soviet Union violating these accords were discovered.

[Gerasimov] All the same, I would not underestimate the influence on people's minds of this daily anti-Soviet propaganda. On Friday I was talking with Fred Neal, an American professor of political sciences who is currently in our country, and he was telling me that jouranlists are now writing about the Soviet threat in the American press as if it were an axiom, or as if they were talking about the cold weather. And the reader also accepts this as a kind of given fact, and so the idea forms in peoples minds that the Soviet threat actually exists in reality. But it is an invention.

[Shishlin] Of course, the chief premise of our foreign policy, expounded by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech in Tbilisi, is that a peace founded on mutual deterrence does not suit us. We advocate a peace founded on trust, on accord, and diminishing levels of armaments and, in point of fact, this is what the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th party congress is directed towards. And it would be true to say that for all these difficulties, enormous difficulties which really are not invented, at the present time internationally this peace program and this policy of ours--and it is shared and supported not merely by the fraternal socialist countries but is meeting with increasingly wide understanding among diverse public circles--this program works.

[Agayants] Thus, to sum up what has been said today, special emphasis should be given to the fact that owing to the active, militant course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, a course toward detente, a course toward halting the arms race and toward averting a nuclear disaster and that, owing to the increasingly strong movement of people of good will in the world against war, peace on our globe will be preserved and strengthened. With that, we end our programme, esteemed listeners. All the best.

USSR'S INOZEMTSEV ADDRESSES VIENNA SYMPOSIUM

LD041045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 4

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent I. Melnikov: "An Interest in Detente"]

[Text] Vienna, 21 May--An international scientific symposium on problems of East-West relations and various aspects of the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems has ended in the township of Gernstein, near the Austrian capital. The meeting's participants--representatives of Austrian scientific and business circles and of international organizations and institutes based in Vienna--discussed in detail the state of world affairs and pointed out that both the socialist and capitalist states have an objective interest in preserving detente.

The meeting reflected the great interest on the part of various political and social strata in West Europe in the foreign policy initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. A number of speakers expressed alarm at the arms race buildup and the U.S. administration's refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty. The debate clearly demonstrated a serious interest in cooperation covering the economic, scientific, technical, educational and cultural spheres.

The paper entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy," delivered by Academician N.N. Inozemtsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, attracted the attention of the symposium participants. He also delivered a paper in Vienna entitled "The USSR--West Europe: Problems and Prospects of Foreign Economic Ties in the Eighties."

WEINBERGER ACCUSED OF MISQUOTING BREZHNEV

LD071250 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Valentin Zorin commentary on "Moscow Viewpoint" program]

[Text] When the United States Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger spoke at the recent meeting of the NATO Military Planning Committee the report he gave outlining what he called the growing military threat from the Warsaw Pact was an example of the most flagrant distortion of facts. I could quote many points in the report that were deliberate falsehoods. However, I will limit myself to just one of these points: In trying to convince his audience of the aggressive aims of the Soviet Union, Mr Weinberger cited the statement supposedly made by Mr Brezhnev in 1978 during his visit to Prague. Mr Weinberger claimed the Soviet leader stated that the Soviet Union is using the policy of easing international tension in order to get its way wherever needed. But President Brezhnev said nothing of the kind in Prague, nor in any of his other speeches, Mr Weinberger was simply making it all up.

The speech that the head of the Pentagon referred to in Brussels was published in full in the Soviet press and in newspapers in many other countries. There was information about it also in American newspapers. An examination of the New York TIMES or the Washington POST for the month of June 1978 would show that Mr Weinberger was lying. This is what President Brezhnev actually said in Prague on 31st May 1978, and I quote: It is time to understand that the arms race won't bring anyone any good. We have to stop it and honestly work toward disarmament, unquote. As you can see the head of the Soviet Union said just the opposite of what Mr Weinberger alleged in contempt of the basic rules of morality and honesty. You don't even have to look to old newspapers to realise that the head of the Pentagon was lying. What would have happened if the Soviet president really made that statement 3 years ago, a statement Weinberger said he made? You can just imagine what a hue and cry the American mass media would have made about it, how many words would have been printed on the subject.

But you know perfectly well that nothing of the kind took place. Three years ago Washington saw nothing blameworthy in President Brezhnev's speech in Prague, so why is Mr Weinberger now trying to make capital on imaginary statements? I think the answer to that question is clear: Mr Weinberger knew that people forget what was talked about 3 years back and so he hoped he could deceive the public. Unfortunately this flagrant lie is not the only problem. Recently, leaders of the United States administration have been resorting to such tactics quite often. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in his first statement as the head of the State Department, said that the Soviet Union is supplying the Salvadorean insurgents with money and arms. The mass media went to town with that lie. However since Mr Haig's statment not one shred of evidence has been presented to the public in the United States or worldwide to confirm the accusation.

The situation is similar with regards to accusations that the Soviet Union is supporting international terrorism. The highest-ranking Washington officials have been making those accusations this year but even American secret services have been forced to admit that they don't have any convincing proof that the Soviet Union is supporting international terrorism, and most objective observers in and outside of the United States say that the documents published in Washington look either outright false or are simply stretching a point. Unfortunately, it is becoming a habit for high-ranking officials in Washington to resort to shameless deception of the American and international public. Undoubtedly such methods not only poison the international atmosphere but also seriously hurt the prestige of a government whose representatives appear before the world as brazenfaced liars.

LEFEVER REJECTION AS HUMAN RIGHTS HEAD REPORTED

LD062108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Jun (TASS)--The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected by a resounding majority the candidacy of E. Lefever, nominated by President Reagan to the post of assistant secretary of state on human rights and humanitarian issues.

In the opinion of observers, the result of the committee vote shows that even U.S. senators, who are not renowned for being particularly fussy about the political views of one or another candidate for government posts, and who in the course of 31 years have not rejected one candidate put forward by the President, have found Lefever too odious. This arch reactionary and conservative's open statements to the effect that he understands the "defense of human rights" to mean above all the total support of antinational dictator regimes, and his naked anti-Sovietism, have caused open consternation among the legislators.

As an ABC television correspondent commented, during the course of the hearings more and more senators became convinced that the President's candidate was not suitable for the post because of his "extremism in the question of human rights."

The result of the debates in the Capitol is seen here as a serious political defeat for the White House, and a personal one for President Reagan, who actively supported the appointment of Lefever.

WALTERS APPOINTMENT AS AMBASSADOR AT LARGE NOTED

LD051528 Moscow TASS in English 1344 5 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Jun, TASS--The White House has announced the appointment of retired Lieutenant General Vernon Walters, former deputy director of the CIA, to the post of ambassador at large. The service record of this professional spy speaks for itself. Walters under the guise of diplomat was in Iran in 1953, in Argentina in 1955, and in Brazil in 1964. It was exactly in those years that coup d'etats which brought pro-American regimes to power were staged in all those countries. Local observers not without reason see a direct connection between them. It is noteworthy that Walters was promoted general immediately after the events in Brazil. At one time Walters was the director of courses at a CIA centre where 'decisions on revolutions' were taken, in particular, he elaborated the "Centaur" plan which was used by the reactionary military led by Pinochet for the overthrow of the legitimate Popular Unity government in Chile. One of the latest 'services' of the retired general was involvement in organising the assassination of Orlando Letelier, a prominent political figure in Chile who held a number of posts in the Popular Unity government, in Washington in 1976. This was reported by the newspaper Washington STAR.

STATE DEPARTMENT COMMENTS ON ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD060552 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 6 Jun, TASS--The U.S. Department of State has confirmed press reports about the U.S. administration's decision to allow the delivery of various types of armaments and military equipment to China. According to AP and UPI agencies, speaking at a closed meeting with American newsmen, a high-ranking State Department official said that a principled decision had been taken to display more flexibility on the issue of military technology sales to Beijing. During the meeting the State Department spokesman, who asked newsmen not to mention his name, stressed that the decision was part of the policy of reconsidering relations between Washington and Beijing. The agencies report that restrictions on the sales of military transport planes and motor vehicles are lifted.

U.S. TOLERATES ATTACKS ON SOVIET DIPLOMATS

LD050947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Viktor Ponomarev article: "'Respectable' Banditry"]

[Text] What would the foreign diplomatic gentlemen say if in central Moscow, in broad daylight, in the presence of the militia, a group of people were to surround one of their colleagues and threaten him with violence, were to scream unrepeatable abuse at him and hurl sidewalk garbage at him? And what would foreign journalists working in Moscow have written if during a family walk at the Central Park of Culture and Leisure, for instance, they had been attacked by hooligans who started threatening them with physical violence and committed outrages, jeering at the women and children? Naturally, nothing like this has happened or could happen in the Soviet capital.

However, it is in precisely such an intolerable atmosphere that Soviet citizens in the United States are now living and working.

The date was 3 May 1981. Outside the building of the USSR Mission to the United Nations, the participants in an assemblage from the Zionist "Jewish Defense League" organized an anti-Soviet orgy. Over 150 bandits--you cannot call them anything else--chanted threats of an overtly terrorist nature. One of them was: "You will all lie bleeding on the streets of New York!"

The authorities did nothing....

The date was 4 May 1981. A group of young thugs from the same fascist league surrounded a Soviet diplomat. Plastering his vehicle with anti-Soviet stickers, the Zionists shouted insults, issued threats of physical violence and threw mud in his face.

The police did not intervene....

On 5 May 1981 extremists from this same league organized a free-for-all near the Aeroflot office in New York, inciting passersby to take part in this anti-Soviet riot and calling for other acts of provocation to be organized against Soviet citizens in the United States. The passers-by sensibly hurried away.

The police smiled....

On 12 May the U.S. authorities themselves embarked on a flagrant act of provocation. On that day at Washington's Dulles Airport the U.S. special services delayed for 3 hours and 40 minutes the takeoff of an Aeroflot aircraft on the Washington-Moscow route. The press has already reported this. The Soviet Government lodged a resolute protest with the U.S. Government at the criminal and barbarous act perpetrated by the U.S. authorites. This unprecedented act was obviously aimed at further stoking anti-Sovietism in the United States.

Many U.S. mass information organs are concluding with unconcealed malicious glee and satisfaction that the present U.S. administration has given the go-ahead to the CIA and the FBI, setting them the task of putting every obstacle in the way of the normal work of Soviet citizens and institutions in the country. At the authorities' instigation constant psychological pressure is being brought to bear on people and unceasing, ostentatious surveillance is being carried out. Instances of provocative suggestions that they should not return to the motherland and blatant attempts to persuade them to commit treason have become more frequent recently. The CIA and the FBI are literally encircling all Soviet institutions in the United States with their agents.

In stores, gas stations and consumer service establishments agents of the U.S. special services not only keep watch on Soviet people but also take a direct part in acts of provocation. This February, for instance, a preplanned "approach" was made to a Soviet citizen in a central New York department store and it was suggested that he become an agent of U.S. intelligence. What was the main thing the U.S. Pinkertons wanted from a Soviet citizen--an employee at a foreign trade organization? It transpired they needed information about U.S. firms which, despite the ban, were trying to establish contacts with Soviet trade organizations, and information about U.S. businessmen visiting the Soviet trade mission in Washington.

Attempts to draw Soviet citizens into the nets of the U.S. special services take place not only in stores and restaurants but even in the UN building, where the FBI and CIA have their agents. Cases are known where certain high-ranking staffers in that organization who hold U.S. citizenship have suggested to some Soviet employees that they should "have a good think" about the possibility of staying in the United States....

Soviet official spokesmen have frequently lodged the most resolute protests over the endless anti-Soviet provocations. But the situation is only deteriorating. Evidently the protest note and the various warnings about the inadmissibility of continuing acts of provocation against Soviet citizens and institutions in the United States are not enough for the hotheads in Washington....

The hostile actions against Soviet people have become markedly more frequent with the arrival in power of the new administration. They are worsening as the White House's foreign policy course toughens. Their escalation is generating all the greater alarm in that, while "spontaneously" organized anti-Soviet campaigns always used to be kept within some sort of bounds, the present actions by Zionists and other fascist elements in the United States are setting as their goal physical violence against Soviet people and the organization of acts of terrorism. Certain U.S. circles are consciously stoking an atmosphere of hatred toward Soviet people in an attempt in particular thus to distract public attention from the flagrant social injustice, racism, and atmosphere of terror in the United States itself. While formerly the arsenal of "diplomatic" means included verbal blackmail and threats, with the elevation of the cult of violence in domestic and international affairs to the pedestal of state policy, anti-Soviet hooliganism and criminal acts are being ostentatiously condoned.

We shall cite just a small selection from the chronicle of acts of provocation, reminiscent of a log of military operations.

On 22 December an act of hooliganism was committed against the Soviet Embassy housing complex in Washington; windows were broken by stones; on 23 December 1980 an automobile belonging to a Soviet diplomat in Washington was broken into and wrecked. A note was left behind containing a threat of physical violence; on 1 February 1981 Zionist hooligans attacked a group of Soviet representatives in New York. They surrounded them in a dense circle to prevent them from calling the police or getting into a taxi. People were pushed from the sidewalk onto the street, endangering their lives; on 3 February 1981 Zionists perpetrated an act of banditry against members of the families of Soviet representatives in New York. While their wives and children were walking in the park they were surrounded by a group of Zionist extremists who shouted vile obscenities at them, spat in their faces, and threatened them with physical violence; on 17 March 1981 the fence and gates of the out-of-town home of a Soviet representative in Glencoe were ruined; on 29 March 1981 in Washington four armed men knocked a Soviet diplomat unconscious with a pistol, simulating a mugging.

A sinister chronicle! It includes the almost daily dissemination of anti-Soviet leaflets and telephone calls by hooligans. There are days when the Soviet Embassy and other institutions of ours in the United States receive up to 350 telephone calls with unrepeatable abuse and threats, including the threat to "kill the first Red to leave the mission building."

The reasonable question arises: Who has released the U.S. authorities from their international commitments? Perhaps they intend to revise not only bilateral Soviet-U.S. agreements but also the international documents which the White House has signed within the framework of long-term accords with the United Nations? The Reagan administration is anxious to take no account of world public opinion and not to respect the elementary rights of an international organization--the United Nations.

In an attempt to justify to at least some extent the inaction--to put it mildly--of the authorities with respect to the Zionist and neofascist thugs rampaging around Soviet missions, U.S. administration officials refer frequently to the "democracy" of U.S. laws and the "independence" of the legal system. We are not averse to taking these extremists in hand, they say, but the judges won't condemn them.... This ruse is as ridiculous as the rest. It is designed for simpletons.

In this connection I remember how in the Central House of Journalists, at a traditional friendly meeting of foreign correspondents accredited to Moscow, one American colleague of ours remarked in jest: "The New York City Council for a long time now has been bombarding the Federal Government with complaints about the depleted state of the city funds without noticing that it has a real goldmine right under its nose! After all if, as the state laws prescribe, each participant in the anti-Soviet hooligans' escapades is fined $1,000, the New York coffers will be the richest in America." Aptly put, with purely American practicality.

Indeed, under the laws of New York State, the District of Columbia and California, on whose territories Soviet missions are located, "wild and violent behavior," like incitement to riot, comes under the category of acts punishable by law--from what are simply "misdemeanors" to "felonies." However, the authorities have not once applied their own law to stop the outrages perpetrated against Soviet missions and citizens.

Some Washington employees assume a meaningful expression and hint: What can you do if many officials responsible for international commitments, including UN commitments, are still "incompetent" in such matters.... Granted that former four-star NATO General Haig, now U.S. secretary of state, is indeed inexperienced in strictly civil matters and is far removed from the subtleties of jurisprudence. But the same cannot be said of some other very high-ranking people who were once directly related to the leadership of the U.S. special services. All the inflammatory work against Soviet institutions and its coordination in the United States and outside has been made a duty for the CIA and FBI. The U.S. press has reported that the number of FBI staffers directly engaged in hostile activity against Soviet representatives in Washington recently increased to 115. Although they are only pawns of the chessboard of U.S. politics, they are moved by far more powerful players!

The escalation of extremism and violence in the United States and the authorities' connivance and in some cases direct participation in this is seriously worrying not only Soviet but other foreign representatives who have to work in an atmosphere of "undeclared war." It is no accident that questions of the security of the missions accredited to the United Nations and of their personnel were discussed with great concern at the 33d UN General Assembly sessions where a report was heard from the Committee for Relations with the Host Country.

Indignation greeted reports of the act of terrorism against the Cuban mission prepared and financed by the CIA, of the police attack and search of the Philippine mission, and the gross act of provocation perpetrated by the authorities against the Vietnamese mission.

The session noted that despite all the U.S. authorities' assurances that steps had been taken to prevent a repetition of such cases they are continuing to avoid taking effective steps. Moreover, instead of carrying out their duties of ensuring normal conditions for the activity of UN missions, the U.S. authorities are themselves inspiring actions which in practice give a free hand to the Zionist and other extremist elements. In particular very recently the Supreme Court in New York State, where the largest number of acts of provocation against foreign missions is perpetrated, decided to lift certain restrictions on holding demonstrations in the vicinity of the USSR's UN mission.

As the PLO's representative in Austria, G. Husayn, said in an interview with the Austrian newspaper NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG, not only attacks by hooligans on UN diplomats but also political pressure on them from the U.S. Government have become a customary phenomenon in New York. Noting that Chancellor B. Kreisky had, by contrast, created good conditions in Vienna for the operation of international organizations, Husayn stated that the view that for these reasons the UN Headquarters should be moved from New York to Vienna is becoming widespread among the diplomatic circles of Third World countries.

This view is shared in OPEC circles. One high-ranking representative of this influential organization told the same newspaper that the transfer of the UN Headquarters would markedly enhance Europe's importance in world politics. Here he stressed that OPEC may examine the question of earmarking the necessary finances for "facilitating the transfer of the UN Headquarters to Vienna." The OPEC spokesman's statements were supported by the Iraqi ambassador in Vienna, M. al-Mashshat. "The United States is the main cause of world crises," he said, "and that is why I would warmly welcome the transfer of the UN Headquarters to Austria."

I think these sentiments should make the White House take into account the growing dissatisfaction of many countries with the intolerable situation created in the United States with respect to foreign missions and diplomatic and other institutions.

U.S. REPORT ON ISRAELI MISSILES IN LEBANON CITED

LD062052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0430 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 6 Jun, TASS--In intensifying tension in Lebanon, Tel Aviv has undertaken a further provocative action which is fraught with a dangerous escalation of the conflict. The American ABC television company knows from its Pentagon sources that the Israeli military has begun to station missile batteries on Lebanese soil. ABC reported that a battery of American surface-to-air Hawk missiles is already there.

"The American sources," its correspondent stressed, "assume that this is the first step on the path of deploying Israeli missiles in Lebanon."

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY

LD050933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "A Demonstration of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] Erdenet, 28 May--The young Erdenet grew up in the steppe, a product of Soviet-Mongolian friendship and fruitful cooperation. A mining and enriching combine was constructed here with the assistance of the USSR and the other CEMA countries. It is an example of the successful implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration.

Today the city's inhabitants and the combine's collective received a CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation is participating in the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Congress. The visitors looked over the enterprise's production facilities, acquainted themselves with its development prospects and talked with Soviet and Mongolian workers and engineers. A Soviet-Mongolian friendship rally was held at the combine.

Opening the rally, J. Bandzragch, first secretary of the Erdenet MPRP City Committee, cordially greeted the representatives of the great Lenin's party. He stressed that communists and all working people in Mongolia are doing all they can to strengthen the indissoluble friendship and fraternal relations between the MPRP and the CPSU and between the two countries' peoples.

Warmly greeted by the rally participants, CPSU delegation head, M.S. Gorbachev, addressed the rally. He said:

The CPSU delegation which has come for the 18th MPRP Congress is happy to meet with your collective, a big, international collective, and to familiarize itself with the mining and enriching combine and with the young, fast-growing city of Erdenet.

First of all I want to convey to you warm greetings from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich wishes the construction workers, miners and all workers and technical engineering personnel at the combine happiness and prosperity and new labor successes for the good of the Mongolian people, in the name of unbreakable Soviet-Mongolian friendship.

In these important days the whole of Mongolia is living and breathing the 18th MPRP Congress and one can sense an atmosphere of exultation everywhere. With pride in our Mongolian comrades we can see the broad horizons of progress which your congress opens up for the country and the large-scale tasks set in agriculture, industry, culture and education and in the improvement of the people's well-being. This was convincingly expressed at the congress in the report of Comrade Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

The party wants more efficient social production, better and wider use of the creative abilities and initiative of every working person in city and countryside, the consistent implementation of economy measures, a bolder quest for and discovery of refined forms and methods of management. We are confident that the consistent implementation of this line will accelerate socialist Mongolia's progress. There is no doubt that in the years to come new hydroelectric power stations and plants will grow out of the wide Mongolian steppes along with agricultural enterprises, schools and hospitals and cultural centers. The material and cultural living standard of your republic's working people will improve even more.

You are commissioning the Erdenet cooper-molybdenum combine at full capacity ahead of schedule. This is a great victory. We know it has been a tough job requiring strenuous labor effort, innovative construction methods and bold technical and engineering solutions. Dozens of Soviet plants, planning and design organizations and thousands of specialists worked with their Mongolian friends on this international project.

Erdenet is well-known far beyond the frontiers of Mongolia and not only by those to whom it supplies valuable and essential products. A lot of good things could be said about Erdenet. But I want to express at this rally our main impressions.

The main impression has been that of the spirit of comradeship and international cohesion of the many-thousand strong collective, the general sense of responsibility for the job and the common interest in success. We are living and working according to the laws of socialism, according to the laws of friendship and fraternity, according to the laws of workers mutual understanding and solidarity.

The mining and enriching combine and the city of Erdenet are striking symbols of the new Mongolia, remarkable examples of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation. The labor exploit of the pioneer builders of Erdenet is a striking chapter in the annals of socialist building in the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], in the annals of our fraternity.

For six decades now, fulfilling the behests of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Sukhe-Bator, the Soviet and Mongolian peoples have marched together as loyal friends and comrades in arms. A lot has been accomplished in this time. We were the first to pave the way to new, socialist relations between peoples and states. We fought together against the imperialist interventionists, against fascism. We built and are building a socialist society together. Together we will follow the path of communism.

Profound trust in one another, close collaboration on all spheres, selfless mutual assistance and full equality--these are the traits that permeate the fabric of our relations. Our ties are becoming more and more [illegible]erse and rich in content. Close interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, [illegible]acts between state and public organizations, production collectives, scientific and cult[illegible] institutions and educational establishments in the Soviet Union and Mongolia--all this is embodied in the concrete actions of tens and hundreds of thousands of people who, by their labor and talents, are strengthening Soviet-Mongolian friendship which is our great historical gain.

With each passing year, with each 5-year plan, with each implemented agreement Soviet-Mongolian cooperation rises to a new level. It is of great practical benefit to our peoples and it contributes to the successful storming of new heights on the economic and cultural spheres. Half a century ago the remarkable Mongolian writer and poet Natsagdorf dreamed of the day when people would go into space. This dream has become a reality. it is pleasing to be able to say that socialist Mongolia is now making its contribution to space exploration. Only recently, as you know, a son of Mongolia joined his Soviet brothers in worthily bearing the banner of socialism high above the planet. Like you we delight and take pride in this exploit! The Soviet-Mongolian flight aboard the Salyut-6--Soyuz orbital complex enriched our friendship and our cooperation, adding a new facet to it.

The congresses of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties paid a great deal of attention, as has the 18th MPRP Congress, to questions of the development of the socialist community. The theme running through the multifaceted work of the congress was the idea of friendship, cohesion, and collaboration among the socialist countries. Our active cooperation now extends to virtually all spheres of life. And this is an inexhaustible source of greater strength for each socialist country and for the socialist community as a whole.

Socialist economic integration among the fraternal countries now embraces all key sectors of the national economy, science and technology and assists the joint solution of the most complex tasks. Joint construction work is being conducted on a grand scale. Your Erdenet combine is a worthy example of this.

Life and the practice of our cooperation are constantly engendering things new and progressive. Take, for example, the Nayramdal-Druzhba international teams movement which began here, in Erdenet.

I think that the positive experience you have accumulated of collaboration between workers from different socialist countries is of significance not only for Mongolia and not only for the Soviet Union but for all the socialist community's other joint construction projects as well.

As you know, comrades, socialist competition was launched at a number of Soviet enterprises to mark the MPRP Congress. It was initiated by the Novokramatorskiy machine building plant. We have the pleasure of saying here and informing you that the Soviet machine builders, working with "Two Congresses--One goal" as their motto, coped honorably with their international pledges and ensured the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of orders for Erdenet.

Allow me to say a few words about life in the Soviet land. The 26th CPSU Congress, which was held 3 months ago, put forward a broad program for continuing communist building in our country and laid down concrete work plans for the 5-year plan and for the period up to 1990.

Our party is consistently implementing its economic strategy. Its chief target is the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural standard and the creation of better conditions for the all-round development of the individual. This process is founded on the further improvement of social production efficiency and the exploitation of all the socialist system's reserves and potential.

Of course, the successful fulfillment of the congress targets will require a great deal of vigorous work. And Soviet people are well aware of this. They warmly and wholly support their party's Leninist course. In all our projects we communists rely, as Lenin taught, on the most miraculous force--the creative labor of workers, peasants and our intelligentsia and on their high political activeness. The energy, initiative and labor enthusiasms of the millions of working people and their deep understanding of the tasks of communist building--this is the main source of our successes. Therefore we have no doubt that the program of peaceful creation outlined by the 26th congress will be implemented.

Our foreign policy is ever at the service of the cause of socialism, the cause of peace and security of the peoples. The nature of our socialist system is such that it abhors war and the arms race. We want the sky to be clear, we do not want to see people glancing at it anxiously and fearfully. The countries of the socialist community are seeking beneficial, good-neighborly relations will all peoples.

However, the growth of tension in the world arena and the onslaughts against detente perpetrated by the imperialists and their Chinese hegemonist sidekicks indicate that greater effort is needed in the struggle for peace along with a determined rebuff to the policy of military adventures.

We are against the arms race which leads only to the growth of the threat of war, to the wanton waste of human strength and energy. But if forced--and this our party declares for all to hear--we will come up with a quick and effective response to any challenge by bellicose imperialism. It is our sacred duty to safeguard the security of our country and its allies, to protect the peaceful labor of the peoples of the socialist community.

At its 26th congress the CPSU put forward a broad program for strengthening peace. The aim of the Soviet initiatives is to ease tension in Europe and in Asia, in the Near East and in the Far East, to halt the arms race and to strengthen trust among states. They are in keeping with the vital interests of all the peoples of the world.

The MPR joins the other fraternal socialist countries in making a fitting contribution to the struggle for peace, the struggle to safeguard the peoples' security. We have historical truth on our side, our aims are noble, we are seeking peace for ourselves and for all mankind. Our cause is invincible!

It has been sincerely satisfying for us to see your city and the combine. The CPSU delegation will go back with the warmest impressions.

It is a delight to see people living and working in Erdenet, in love with their city and their work. May your glorious traditions strengthen and multiply, dear friends. We wish you every success in the implementation of the 18th MPRP Congress decisions.

In conclusion M.S. Gorbachev proposed a toast in honor of the unbreakable friendship between the USSR and Mongolian peoples, in honor of the socialist community, in honor of peace and communism.

The rally was addressed by D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. He noted the development of the traditional relations of friendship, fraternity and unity between the MPRP and CPSU, relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the 18th MPRP Congress, the speaker said, inspire the communists and working people of People's Mongolia to new accomplishments in the name of socialism. We send fraternal salutations and gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding politician and statesman and great friend of the Mongolian people. The rally turned into a demonstration of strengthening Soviet-Mongolian friendship and fraternal unity and cohesion between the CPSU and MPRP on the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The CPSU delegation presented the combine collective with a portrait of V.I. Lenin made by Turkmenia's master carpetmakers.

The CPSU delegation had talks at the Erdenet MPRP City Committee.

The Soviet guests visited a carpet factory constructed with Soviet assistance, and a secondary school. They also looked over housing developments in the young city.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS RESOLVE TO BAN NUCLEAR ARMS

LD051934 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Jun, TASS--The Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Representatives of the Japanese parliament adopted a resolution prohibiting to foreign military warships and aircraft with nuclear weapons on board entry into Japan's territorial waters or overflight of its territory. The decision was adopted under the pressure from the broad segments of the country's population, resolutely opposed to the unwanted visit to Yokosuka, the strategic naval base for the 7th U.S. Fleet in Japanese territory--[by] the aircraft carrier Midway with nuclear weapons on baord. The peace-loving public of Japan now intends to work for a practical implementation of the resolution. The Japanese know very well the value of the pledges of the authorities to abide by the three non-nuclear principles: not to produce, not to bring in and not to have nuclear weapons. As is clear from a statement by former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Reishauer, proclaiming these rpinciples in public, the Japanese Government has deceived the Japanese people for 20 years and actually authorised entry into Japanese ports of U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board.

FURTHER COVERAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CONGRESS

Gapurov Speech

BK291535 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0527 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May, (SPK)--"Heir to the glorious Indochinese Communist Party founded by Ho Chi Minh, just like the fraternal parties of Vietnam and Laos, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], as a political vanguard of the patriotic forces of Kampuchea, has engaged itself in the struggle against colonialists and imperialists for national independence of its country, for democracy and for social progress."

The above statement was made by M. Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party, to the Fourth KPRP Congress during today's morning session.

The head of the Soviet delegation stated: "It was not by chance that, after having usurped the power in the country following the victory of the anti-imperialist revolution, Pol Pot and his accomplices, serving the interests of the Beijing hegemonists, tried to deal a death blow to the proletarian party, vanguard of the Kampuchean workers. They thus wiped out some thousands of genuine patriots and communist internationalists who struggled for the happiness of their fellow people. At that difficult time, the best forces of the party came to understand the deadly danger of Maoism and what constituted the monstrosity of Pol Pot dictatorship. For the future of the country, they mobilized the people to mount a resolute struggle to topple the bloody regime.

"The January 1979 victory of the revolution in Kampuchea was a new and brilliant manifestation of the great, vital force of proletarian and socialist internationalism. The fraternal support accorded by Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community and by all progressive forces of the world have helped the patriots in Kampuchea to unite at the decisive moment and find the path for national salvation.

"Thanks to the heroic efforts of the Kampuchean workers and with the selfless aid of their friends and brothers, the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] is today marching on the path of national renaissance and peaceful reconstruction."

The head of the Soviet delegation then talked about the achievements of the Soviet people under the leadership of the party of Lenin, of their heroic task which has allowed the USSR to build a developed socialist society, a consistent and durable historical step in the advance toward communism.

He continued: "By working at their grand task of communist construction, the Soviet people, like others in the socialist countries, are sincerely aspiring for a durable peace on earth. That was the reason why the 26th CPSU Congress put forth a vast, constructive program with a view to improve the international political climate, to safeguard and develop detente, to guarantee a durable and universal peace.

"At the 26th congress, our party reaffirmed its intention to strengthen the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries, to cement the international unity of the world communist movement, to expand and intensify cooperation with all the progressive forces of our time. The Soviet communists consider that their first international task is to accord their support and solidarity to all the peoples who are defending their liberty and are fighting their way to an equitable life through struggle against imperialism and the forces of the past.

"The bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity keep together the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Indochina and the PRK. In his speech to the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: 'There are political circumstances in which friendly countries have an urgent need for aid. Such is the case of Vietnam when it was the victim of Beijing's barbarous aggression in 1979.

The USSR and other countries in the socialist community urgently sent supplies of food, medicine, construction materials and military equipment. Kampuchea has also benefited from such aid following its complete destruction by the Pol Pot clique, accomplices of Beijing.

"This is, comrades, socialist internationalism in action. The Soviet people understand and approve this position."

"Out of this international responsibility, our country has thus defended the interests of Kampuchea in the international arena. We resolutely condemn the cynical work of the forces of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism against the PRK. We call for the establishment of the legitimate rights of PRK at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Soviet Union fully supports the constructive proposals with a view to improving the situation in Southeast Asia presented in January this year by the PRK, SRV and LPDR. We believe that if their initiative--to convene a regional conference which will bring together the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN--is worked out, it will constitute a big step toward the path of achieving a guarantee for peace, security and sovereign rights of the peoples in this region."

M. Gapurov underlines: "The fact that Kampuchea has been liberated from the nightmare under Pol Pot, the impressive successes made under the leadership of the KPRP for the task of national restoration and, finally, the present congress of your party constitute sufficient proof that the Maoist elements have been unable to achieve their sinister plan to exterminate the proletarian vanguard of the Kampuchean people. The KPRP is living, working and successfully leading its people along the path of reconstruction to a new life."

On behalf of the 17.5 million communists and the people of USSR, the delegation conveyed its best wishes to the KPRP Congress and wished "new successes and prosperity for the fraternal Kampuchean people."

CPSU Sends Greetings

LD011005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 1

[Greetings message from CPSU Central Committee to the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress]

[Text] To the Fourth KPRP Congress

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm fraternal greetings to the delegates of the Fourth KPRP Congress and all party members and wishes the congress successful work for the benefit of the Kampuchean people.

Soviet people know that your party has marched in the vanguard of the Kampuchean people's many years of selfless struggle for national and social liberation and against the colonialists, imperialists and local reaction. The party was subjected to grave trials when power in the country was seized by the criminal Pol Pot clique which, with the aid of its Beijing mentors, killed millions of people including true patriots and communists and internationalists. But they did not succeed in stifling the cause of the party, and its best representatives found the strength to endure and they headed the Kampuchean people's struggle against the bloody regime.

The victory in Kampuchea in January 1979 for the people's democratic revolution is of important international significance. It was a victory for the forces of socialism and democracy over the dark forces of obscurantism and reaction. It dealt a powerful blow to the Beijing leaders' hegemonistic aspirations in Southeast Asia and the Maoists' attempts to impose on the peoples of other countries their own great-power misanthropic concepts.

Today the KPRP is the Kampuchean people's guiding force in the struggle for the country's national rebirth and for the building of a peaceful, democratic, independent, free Kampuchea marching along the path of building the foundations of a socialist society.

The Kampuchean working people are greeting their party's fourth congress with important labor and political successes. The recent general elections to the National Assembly were a major event in the country's life. They demonstrated the firm authority of the people's power, the Kampuchean people's approval and support for the progressive transformations taking place in the country. The peace-loving foreign policy course of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is gaining increasing recognition in the world and its international positions are growing stronger.

The communists of the Soviet Union and all Soviet people nurture unchanging feelings of friendship and solidarity for the Kampuchean people who are courageously defending their revolutionary gains against the onslaughts of external and internal enemies and are successfully resurrecting their ravaged country.

We wish your party and all Kampuchean working people successes in building a new, socialist Kampuchea.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO CONVENE ON 9 JUNE

LD080904 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun, TASS--The Polish news agency PAP reports that the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party decided to convene the 11th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee on June 9. The agenda of the plenary meeting includes the present situation in the country and the preparations for the 9th extraordinary congress of the party.

SECOND KATOWICE PARTY FORUM DOCUMENT REVIEWED

LD051318 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun, TASS--Report and election conferences of the party organisations of voivodships continue their work. They discuss programme theses for the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, and the proposals for overcoming the economic and political crisis in the country. The documents of the Katowice Party Forum have evoked broad response. The documents as was already reported, raised a number of principled questions concerning the present situation.

The reaction to the documents is far from homogeneous. Many communists regard with understanding and support the provisions put forward by the workers and miners of Katowice and formulated in the documents. It is noted that the documents analyse from Marxist-Leninist positions the complicated processes taking place in the country and the party, and give a principled appraisal of the dangers threatening socialism in Poland.

On the other hand, a campaign of attacks on the decisions of the Katowice Party Forum has been launched. It is initiated first of all by the right-wing leaders of the trade union association Solidarity. The leadership of some party organisations acts as one with them. These are mainly the organisations at plants in Gdansk, Gdynia, Opole and Wroclaw, that is, the regions where Solidarity plays the first fiddle.

A massive campaign directed against the Katowice Forum has been started by a number of mass media bodies. As a rule, these are the newspapers which have long been attacking the PUWP from revisionist positions. There are statements describing the position of the Katowice Forum as "harmful," as allegedly dramatising the process of renewal and democratisation of the country.

In connection with such attacks the Katowice Party Forum adopted a new document entitled "What Kind of Renewal We Favour and What We Oppose". Its text was published by the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The document says that the communists of the Katowice forum advocate a consistent and genuine implementation in practice of the leading role of the working class, which finds its expression in particular in the strengthening of the leading role of the party, simultaneously ensuring its working class, Marxist-Leninist character, in workers' real participation in and influence on the activities of the bodies of state authority, that is, the Sejm of Poland and local councils, in every-day workers' control over all the fields of public life, in real workers' self-government at enterprises.

The document says that the forum advocates a broad democratisation in public life, a consistent elimination of distortions made in the previous period, the implementation of the programme of building socialism in Poland, the punishment of persons responsible for deviations from ideological and moral principles of socialism, guilty of abuse, violation of law and order. The document also contains a number of social demands which the workers of the Katowice Voivodship advocate.

The section of the document entitled "What We Oppose?" notes that the communists protest against the undermining of the leading role of the party, for this paves the road for the enemies of socialism toward seizing power, against the removal of workers from party and trade union bodies, against those political chameleons who often alter their views, stand at the head of every new renewal campaign, and at the same time avoid responsibility for their former activities. The forum opposes the manipulation of the just protest of the working class by out-and-out enemies of socialism, against the attempts to channel the process of renewal to the road of undermining the mainstays of the socialist system in Poland, against ungrounded attacks on honest members and figures of the party, against the campaign of slander and lies directed against party activists, against the reversal of legitimate court sentences passed on the persons guilty of the activities directed against the system and lawful order of Poland. We, the document says, protest against the launching of anti-Soviet psychosis in leaflets and propaganda activities, against the growth of the campaign of slander and attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, against the undermining of the international alliances of Poland.

The authors stress that the publication of the document has been caused by the fact that the slogan of socialist renewal has entirely different implications for different political forces and groupings in Poland. "We deem it necessary, proceeding from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to specify our position on the matter," the document says.

RELEASE OF POLISH 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' SCORED

LD051436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] It is reported here in Warsaw that Moczulski, the leader of the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland], a counterrevolutionary group, has been released from detention.

The court in Warsaw has also decided to release four other leaders of this counterrevolutionary organization. However, the procurator-general has protested this decision. The (?question) will be decided in the Polish Supreme Court.

The action program of the confederation envisages the elimination by force of the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic, the weakening of its defense capacity and the dissolution of the alliance with socialist countries.

This counterrevolutionary organization was financed by foreign centers which conduct subversive activities against Poland and its allies. The bosses of the confederation had cooperated with these centers, handed over to them information about Poland and received material and technical assistance from them.

Moczulski and his toadies were arrested and accused of these crimes which are directed against the fundamental interests of the Polish People's Republic.

TETERIN HITS FOREIGN CONTACTS OF KSS-KOR

LD051948 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 5 Jun 81

["At an Acute Angle" program: commentary by Aleksandr Teterin, entitled "Foreign Protectors of KSS-KOR"]

[Text] It has long ceased to be a secret that the strategic concept of the leaders of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] is the overthrow of the socialist system in Poland, and breaking Poland's fraternal ties with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. Impudently speculating on the dissatisfaction of Polish working people and on the unfavorable economic conditions, taking recourse to lies and demagogy, inciting (?those) workers who speak against incorrect management methods, the antisocialist forces have unleashed an attack on the PZPR.

In various towns, posters and leaflets appear ever more frequently containing calls for the fight against the PZPR. Various instructions are spread on how to make life difficult for communists, how to sow chaos, and how to oppose all the steps taken by the government and local authorities to normalize the situation.

Shamming perifidious care for national interests, pretending to be the main defender of workers' rights, KSS-KOR leaders acting within Solidarity do all they can to denigrate the part of communists, destroy the state structure, discredit the organs of security and militia, and frighten the workers of these organs. Internal counterrevolution in Poland could never acquire such strength but for its external protectors. The ties between the antisocialist forces in Poland and the subversive centers in the West cannot be doubted. This was mentioned once again at a recent press conference in Warsaw, organized by the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was stressed at that conference that the present situation in Poland is treated by NATO intelligence as a favorable factor to weaken the ties among socialist countries and undermine their defensibility.

Poland itself, as transpires from various documents, has never had such a great significance for NATO as now. It was stressed at the press conference that the activities of foreign intelligence in Poland bears a character of totality. Whereas before, NATO intelligence used to concentrate their activity primarily in the main centers in Poland, now it is practically spread over all of Poland. It was also stressed that the greatest interest in Poland is shown by the intelligence service of the United States which, according to existing data, coordinates the activities of NATO intelligence centers.

As is known, in the United States and in NATO special services, the Polish question has often been debated and recommendations worked out on how best to help the antisocialist forces in Poland. Judging by all this, instructions came from a single center. Even in 1978, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee debated the Polish question and concluded that direct interference in Polish affairs should be avoided, so as not to provoke the authorities. At the same time, however, it was decided at the White House to increase propaganda activities, in order to influence the development of events in Poland--among other things, to activate the work of subversive transmitters. Also in 1978, the then U.S. president founded a special coordination committee, headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, to direct the work of Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and the Voice of America transmitters. It was also recommended that other NATO countries should increase their broadcasts beamed to Poland.

It is no secret that Radio Free Europe's informers from among the KSS-KOR activists supply it particularly well with concrete data. As the KSS-KOR activists themselves say, the entire information from Poland to Radio Free Europe passes through the hands of Kuron, and without his permission no material is put on the air. During strike [as heard], Radio Free Europe broadcast coded instructions for the conspiratorial organizations of KSS-KOR.

Is this not why compromised organizations such as the Union of Persecuted Nations of Europe--founded in the years of the cold war--or the notorious anti-Polish center directed by the puppet emigre government, extend particular protection to the members of KSS-KOR?

KSS-KOR also maintains active contacts with other anticommunist and anti-Polish organizations. In this context, the very eloquent facts cited by the Austrian VOLKSSTIMME, merit attention. In one of its articles, the connections of the rabid enemy of socialist Poland, Adam Michnik--who is abroad to activate help for Poland--were revealed. Michnik showed what a genuine friend of Polish workers is capable of: He entered into close contacts with many representatives of extreme anticommunism, beginning with West German revisionists and ending with Italian political terrorists. Thus, guiding themselves by their own interests which have nothing to do with the interests of the nation, KSS-KOR leaders are ready to befriend the devil himself to undermine socialist construction in their country. And it is such people who advertise themselves as improvers of socialism.

ARSUMANOV SCORES NATO 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

LD062041 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Observer Georgiy Arsumanov commentary]

[Text] The communique issued after the recent NATO session in Rome urged holding back from any external interference in Poland's affairs. In the meantime, Washington and a number of Western capitals continue to issue recommendations and advice on how the Poles should behave. One is struck by the fact that many important points of the document "activity of the Solidarity trade union" were broadcast in the bulletins of Radio Free Europe well before the document was published in Poland. Radio Free Europe, as is universally known, was established and is financed by the American CIA.

The Solidarity document contains ambitious claims to the role of the sole social force capable of solving Poland's crisis, as well as other ambitious claims to the leadership of society. These claims could be read in German before they were published in Polish. Issue 16 of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, for example, wrote that Solidarity cannot remain outside the sphere of politics any more to deal only with the classical problems of the trade union movement. It advised the trade union to deal first with criticisms of the party in office, form public opinion, restrict the sphere of influence of communists and organize control over communist activity. Such advice was also given in British information media long before the publication of the document by Solidarity. The BBC, for example, advised it to more actively demand extra facilities from the state without taking into account the country's economic possibilities.

The present trend of antisocialist forces activities in Poland was theoretically motivated in NATO propaganda centers long before August of last year. For example, the North American Center of Polish Studies was created in the United States in June 1975. The center stated that it would give political, moral and material aid to KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and also stated that it was ready to finance any group inside the Polish People's Republic if it aimed at overturning socialism. In 1979, a similar anti-Polish center was formed around the weekly (CASE), published in Winnipeg, Canada. Anti-Polish centers were formed in Europe on the basis of the so-called East Europe Institute attached to the West Berlin University, and also attached to West German universities in Darmstadt and Mainz. The character of the theoretical studies that are pursued there and openly published, that is to say, political opposition in Poland, economic and political analysis of the likely causes of disorders in Poland, is indeed eloquent.

The background to NATO's invitation to destabilize the situation in the Polish People's Republic is clear. First we have the motive to undermine socialism in Poland to, so to say, contaminate the socialist camp. Moreover, the economic instability in Poland is advantageous to businessmen in the West who make profits from loans and who, at the same time, eliminate a competitor in the international market. News from the United Kingdom is revealing in this respect. Because of the fall in production of Polish coal production, Britain is preparing to make good Poland's shortfall by doubling exports of its own costly coal for the years 1981-82. Polish events are also exploited by NATO propagandists to fan anti-Sovietism and the arms race and to step up military preparations. West Germany revanchists are becoming active again in this connection. They demand a revision of the established borders in Europe. The words of the NATO leaders on the need for moderation and the sense of responsibility clearly contradict their actions.

PRAVDA CITES DKP CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS ON POLAND

LD081001 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 May carries on page 4 a 3,200-word dispatch from PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents V. Mikhaylov, A. Tyupayev and A. Urban entitled "All for Peace: DKP Congress" on the opening day of the Sixth German Communist Party (DKP) Congress in Hanover.

Most of the dispatch is taken up with an account of the DKP Executive Committee report delivered by Chairman Herbert Mies. The report notes that Mies focused attention on the FRG working people's "concern for the destiny of peace" and the mounting resistance in the country to the FRG Government's decision to allow the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on its territory, placing particular emphasis on Chancellor Schmidt's personal commitment to the decision and claiming that "by threatening to resign if the NATO decision is not implemented the chancellor announced the start of a crusade by those in favor of the missiles' deployment against the decision's opponents." The report notes Mies' endorsement of the recent Soviet call for U.S.-USSR talks on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and a moratorium on the deployment of such missiles during these talks.

The dispatch includes the following passage:

"While expressing unshakable confidence in real socialism's successful development, the speaker continued, we have not lost sight of the current situation in Poland. It is causing us concern. When we hear voices vilifying socialism and singing the praises of the so-called free market economy and when trade unions spring up which are far removed from the traditions of the revolutionary workers movement and boast of being supported by foreign antisocialist forces, it is clear that by exploiting serious errors of the PZPR's part imperialist sabotage centers and internal counterrevolutionary forces have managed to create a situation in the country which threatens the socialist system. This threat, it seems to us, is in no way reduced to making concessions to the antisocialist forces, as has been the case until very recently. We are convinced that socialism in Poland can only be defended and consolidated under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party acting purposefully, militantly and in the spirit of the principles of proletarian internationalism. We openly state that the interests of the Polish working class and the Polish nation as a whole, and of the entire socialist community and all progressive forces in the world, as well as the interests of peace make it imperative that the counterrevolution threatening Poland be halted. Our party is bound to the Polish people by ties of solidarity and friendship and sides unconditionally with Poland's working people and communists, who are defending socialism."

PONOMAREV INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW-BONN CONTACTS

DW051505 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Correspondent Ritter interview with Boris Ponomarev, secretary and Politburo candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. Date and place of interview not given, in Russian with German translation superimposed--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Did you bring a Brezhnev letter to Schmidt in your luggage?

[Answer] I did not carry a letter from our leader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to Schmidt.

[Question] Can you explain the following contradiction to me? Officially the Soviet Government has stated that it wishes to negotiate on the deployment of medium-range missiles, but at the same time it allows remarkably harsh press attacks on Genscher and Schmidt.

[Answer] I discussed that with Mr Genscher as well as with Mr Mischnick. There are no attacks at all. But this is not a subject for a television discussion. There were some attacks by the chancellor which are unjust and untrue; for instance, his accusation that the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy of expansion in Africa and elsewhere. There is no such thing as expansion. There are no Soviet troops there at all, hence, our press merely reacted with reasonable arguments. Chancellor Schmidt in an interview the other day justly stressed that nothing should be dramatized. We continue to advocate a development of relations with the Federal Republic, but only on the basis of genuine antimilitarism.

HABIB MISSION CALLED 'PLOT' AGAINST ARABS

LD061650 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0530 GMT 6 Jun 81

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 6 Jun (TASS)--Philip Habib, the special representative of the U.S. President, left by air on Friday for the Near East. He is to resume his so-called "peace" mission, which is being used as a screen to mask Washington's encouragement of barbaric new actions by the Israeli military against the Arab states.

Citing the "specially delicate" nature of Habib's mission, the State Department is surrounding the program for this trip in strictest secrecy, which confirms that it is a plot against the Arab peoples. Further vivid evidence of this is the fact that the departure of the U.S. envoy for "consultations" in Washington last week was immediately followed by Israeli air raids on populated areas of Lebanon and by artillery and rocket attacks on Lebanese territory. Dozens of civilians were killed and injured as a result. While the Washington "consultations" were in progress, Tel Aviv, which sensed U.S. support, not only continued this military brigandage but increased preparations for large-scale aggression against Lebanon and Syria.

Observers regard the Habib mission as, basically, the continuation of the Camp David deal, concluded under U.S. aegis by Israel and the Egyptian regime, which has betrayed the interests of the Arab peoples. It is no coincidence that a "summit meeting" between Begin and As-Sadat was held in Israeli-occupied Sinai on the eve of the resumption of this mission.

The Washington STAR reports that during this meeting, Begin stated bluntly that Israel did not intend to halt its raids on Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, while As-Sadat attacked Syria's policy. Both leaders, the newspaper notes, confirmed their "adherence" to Camp David.

So, observers note, Habib's "diplomatic mediation efforts" certainly do not pursue peaceful goals. Instead they are an attempt by Washington to take advantage of the deterioration of the situation in the Near East and to expand U.S. military presence there.

'ARAFAT: PLO SUPPORTS BREZHNEV PEACE PROPOSALS

LD071003 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1630 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The leader of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, said that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon is carried out with the approval of the United States. In an interview to Soviet television, Yasir 'Arafat said that the United States of America supplies newest weaponry to Israel, including weaponry prohibited by international conventions. Responding to a question on the ways of providing peace in the Middle East, Yasir 'Arafat underlined that the key to peace in the region is given by the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He said that PLO studied and fully supports these proposals. The Soviet Union offers to convene a new international conference on the Middle East with a direct participation of PLO.

IZVESTIYA HITS SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCES PLAN

LD051255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article from "The World Today" feature compiled by A. Nikanorov: "Flirting With the Pentagon"]

[Text] As-Sadat recently stated for all to hear that Egypt "will give the United States opportunities enabling its troops to reach any Arab country in the Persian Gulf zone or even Islamic states as far as Indonesia." Few people today are surprised that Cairo is following so overtly in the wake of Washington's hegemonist policy.

Capitulationism and betrayal of the Arab peoples' interests lie at the basis of the present Egyptian leadership's foreign policy course.

The tripartite U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli talks on the formation of the notorious "multinational forces" which have ended in Cairo's Mena House hotel were yet further confirmation of this. As is well known, it is planned to station these forces on the Sinai Peninsula as of next April when, under the separate treaty, Tel Aviv is to withdraw its occupying troops from the peninsula. It is well known that attempts to impart a respectable nature to this contingent and to raise the UN flag over it have been unsuccessful. As the London magazine EIGHT DAYS points out, the intrigues of the participants in the expeditionary corps are giving the organizers a permanent "headache."

Under these conditions the Pentagon has decided to take on the main "concern" for "maintaining peace." Its "tractability" is explained by its longstanding desire to keep its troops in the Near East. It is no accident that many observers view the "multinational forces" in Sinai as an advance detachment of the "rapid deployment" corps created to carry out interventionist operations in various parts of the world.

RADIO PEACE AND PROGRESS ON 6-DAY WAR ANNIVERSARY

TA061055 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] It has been 14 years since the beginning of the 6-day war. Israel's aggression against Egypt, Syria and Jordan which was meticulously planned and financed by the U.S. imperialists brought Israel a flash military victory. However, it did not and it could have not brought about the capitulation of the Arab peoples; it has not brought about the recognition of Israel by its neighboring countries; and it has not strengthened Israel's security. Today, 14 years later, it is possible to say that this war was nothing but a serious strategic mistake because it provoked the deterioration of Israel's international status and it even aggravated its problems.

Many things have happened since June 1967. Among them, it is important to note the war of October 1973 in the course of which Israel's military doctrines were dealt a most devastating blow. The oil boycott of the Arab countries in the wake of this war led many West European countries to reexamine their relations with Israel. Europe declared that it understood the right case of the Arab Palestinian people. It is appropriate to refer also to the Soviet peace proposals on the issue of the Middle East whose realization would have paved the way to a just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The substance of the Soviet proposals lays on the following points: evacuation of the IDF forces from all the Arab areas occupied in June 1967; recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people; security and a sovereign existence to all the states of the Middle East, including Israel.

Regrettably enough, the Israeli ruling circles and their protectors have chosen another way through the exploitation of As-Sadat's treason of the comprehensive Arab struggle against Israel's aggression. The imperialist and Israeli ruling circles forced a separate peace on him. However, the peace concocted according to the U.S. recipe has not only paved the way to eliminating the focus of war in the Middle East but, on the contrary, it has brought about a further deterioration of the situation. It seems that a settlement in the Middle East is lagging behind. Many facts attest to this, among other things, the bloody incidents in Lebanon.

What will happen next? At the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Brezhnev said: We think the time has come to move the [word indistinct] out of the dead end. The time has come to resume (?sincere) and joint searches for a comprehensive settlement based on a realistic and just foundation. Under present circumstances, this could be done within the franework of an international convention which would be especially called for this purpose. What is more, the Soviet Union is willing to participate in such a form with a constructive spirit and with positions of good will.

The Soviet Union is also ready to act jointly with other interested parties: with the Arabs--including the PLO, of course--and with Israel. The Soviet Union is ready to set out on these searches together with the United States. The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with the European countries, with whoever expressed his sincere aspiration to guarantee a just and lasting peace between the Arab countries and the state of Israel.

Regarding the essence of the problem of a settlement in the Middle East, just as in the past, the Soviet people are convinced that for the sake of a just peace it is necessary to put an end to Israel's occupation of the Arab territories, the territories conquered in June 1967. In order to realize the undisputed rights of the Palestinian people until the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state, the sovereignty and security of all the countries in the Middle East should be assured.

Is such a formula fair to the Arabs? Certainly, since it stipulates the return of the occupied territories to the Arab countries and the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. This formula is also fair to the Israeli people since it provides them with security and with guarantees for secure borders for the sovereign existence of the state. Hence, the Soviet version of the problem of a settlement in the Middle East--a version ratified by the 26th CPSU Congress--this version takes into account the interests of all the parties involved in the conflict. The Soviet people are convinced that neither the Arab peoples nor the Israeli people are interested in continuing the military confrontation and they need peace and a stable life. The Soviet people are convinced that the Arab-Israeli settlement will be lasting only if both the legitimate rights of the Arab countries and of the state of Israel are assured.

Evidently, if the Israeli ruling circles continue to strive for expansionism and for supremacy in the Middle East and to issue all sorts of ultimatums there will be no peace in the area, just as there has been no peace throughout the 33 years of the state's existence. Especially these days, when the 14th anniversary of the eruption of the June 1967 war is marked, some attention should be paid to what some people in the world regard as explicit aggression.

PDRY'S AL-GHANIM COMMENTS ON VISIT TO USSR

LD052218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of the PDRY Supreme People's Council paid a friendly visit to the USSR. It was led by Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, secretary [as heard] of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. On the eve of the delegation's departure, Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim made a statement to our correspondent on the results of the visit. Here is the statement:

[Begin Al-Ghanim recording] The visit of the parliamentary delegation from the PDRY to the USSR is a continuation of the policy of warm contacts which express the strong friendship between the PDRY and the USSR. Our delegation was able to become fully acquainted with various aspects of the advanced life of the Soviet people in various fields. We were intensively acquainted with the creative activity of the local and higher authorities in the republics of [name indistinct] and Moldavia, and the supreme bodies of authority in the USSR. We were acquainted with the activity of the soviets in the republics of [word indistinct] and Moldavia at all levels. Their wide activity gave us an excellent picture of the methods through which socialist democracy is implemented in the life of the Soviet people. The information we acquired during the visit gave us rich and useful lessons which will greatly help us to develop our democratic experience in the PDRY. Also, it will be of special benefit to us in relation to the activity of the Yemeni Socialist Party aimed at widening the network of local councils at the lower levels during the next period.

On this occasion I want to say that next June our country will witness regular elections for local people's councils in the provinces and the methods of elections we became acquainted with during this visit will also help us develop the method of electing people's representatives to local people's councils.

We were very impressed with the great successes in the fields of economic and social construction, in building advanced socialism in this country, defending peace and leading the campaign for world peace. In particular, we were acquainted with the activity of the Supreme Soviet, led by the CPSU, for peace--especially in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf. In this context, we once again confirmed our support for the peace initiative submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, and this support is a continuation of the PDRY's principled and firm attitudes toward the issue of peoples' struggle for social progress and freedom.

The visit of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, to the USSR and his participation in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, represented the climax of the friendly and strong relations linking our people with the people of the USSR. We confirm that the firm attitude of the PDRY aimed at achieving peace and security in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean, based on the rejection of aggressive bases which threaten people's security--this attitude, which is in harmony with the peaceful policy of the organization of socialist countries, foremost the USSR, is in harmony with the aspiration of our Arab peoples and all the peoples struggling for the establishment of a new world, free of exploitation and dominated by peace and socialism. Thank you. [end recording]

PDRY PREMIER ON INDIAN OCEAN, GULF SECURITY

LD051359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "For the Security of the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] Delhi, 19 May--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and PDRY premier, has arrived in India on a 4-day official visit.

During meetings with Indian President N.S. Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that "American imperialism, in trying to knock together new military blocs and groupings in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, is threatening the security of the littoral states which have embarked on the path of independent social development." He came out in support of the convening of a conference in Colombo in 1981 on elaborating an international agreement on transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and also noted the need to eliminate all foreign bases in this region.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad rated highly the Soviet proposals to normalize the situation in the Persian Gulf region advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. "These initiatives," he said, "constitute a constructive foundation for transforming the Persian Gulf into a zone free from tension and conflicts and guarantee the independence and sovereignty of the states of this region."

The lofty guest pointed out that, to liquidate the explosive situation in the Near East, there is a need for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and also the granting to the people of Palestine of the right to create their own state. He called on all peace-loving forces to condemn the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Syria.

'A.N. Muhammad stressed the need to put a rapid end to the West's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The DRA people, he said, have the full right to pursue their chosen path.

PARTY POLICY EXPRESSION OF PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

LD051543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 81 pp 2-3

[Article by I. Pomelov under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The CPSU's Policy Is an Expression of the People's Fundamental Interests"]

[Text] The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress enriched Marxist-Leninist theory and party policy with new tenets and conclusions. They have broadened our picture of the society of mature socialism and the paths of its all-round progress and the creation of more favorable conditions for Soviet people's life.

The policy laid down by the congress is a most important directing and organizing factor in the activity of the party and the entire Soviet people in view of the fact that it stems from a deep understanding of objective laws and from an analysis of reality and the real processes and leading trends in our society's development. Notable for its historical perspective, this truly creative policy expresses the fundamental interests of the people and is being implemented in their interests.

1. The creation of communism represents the forward development of the mature socialist society, and all that is new and advanced, to which the future belongs, and the elimination of phenomena alien to the nature of socialism. Clearly this depends to a vast extent on the economic base. The higher the level of production and labor productivity and the greater the quantity of the various forms of material wealth, the more actively other social spheres and the Soviet way of life as a whole improve.

At the state of mature socialism--and this is its essential feature--there is an increase in the potential for implementing the program demand of scientific communism: All in the name of man and all for the good of man! Despite the complexity of the historical path of the first country of socialism, which in the initial stages prevented efforts and resources from being fully employed in implementing this demand, a great result of the building of socialism was the fundamental improvement of working people's material living conditions and the growth of their education and culture.

A most important characteristic of Soviet society's sociopolitical development is the fact that the people's well-being improves on the party's initiative, as the relevant resources are accumulated, of course. Of fundamental significance in the implementation of this humane course were the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, which recognized the need for and possibility of a more profound economic shift toward the solution of tasks connected with improving working people's lives. As is known, this line was also confirmed by the 25th party congress.

The aim of the economic policy defined by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole is to ensure the further growth of Soviet people's well-being. In the current 5-year plan the consumption fund will take up a greater proportion of the national income while the accumulation fund's share will be somewhat curtailed, and the absolute increases in production and in the population's real income will rise. Group B output will rise faster than Group A output in order to satisfy more fully people's demand for various consumer goods. Paramount significance is attached to the elaboration and implementation of the food program. All these and other measures will have a favorable influence on the living conditions of all Soviet people.

"Specific concern for the specific individual and his wants and needs," the CPSU Central Committee report notes, "is the be-all and end-all of the party's economic policy." The key to the implementation of this policy lies in completing the transition to predominantly intensive factors of economic growth and improving the efficiency and quality of all work.

The Soviet people, led by the party, have created colossal national wealth as a result of implementing the party's policy. Fixed production capital is a very important part of it. In the seventies alone it more than doubled and was worth 1,149 billion by the end of 1980. The capital-labor ration improved, as did the technical standard of production.

More than ever before the task is to utilize rationally and as effectively as possible the existing production and scientific and technical potential and material resources and manpower. We will continue, of course, to construct new industrial projects. We will implement on an even wider scale the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical thought and we will mechanize and automate labor processes. But the main thing--and this is the linchpin of the CPSU's modern economic policy--is to ensure a thrifty attitude toward social property, to make skillful, purposeful and full use of all that the country possesses and to achieve high results in improving efficiency in industrial and agricultural production.

The degree of efficiency is determined, of course, from the viewpoint of the interests of the national economy as a whole. The party attaches great importance to ensuring that statewide interests take priority over the interests of individual ministries and enterprises and that responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans in terms of all indicators is enhanced.

The CPSU pays considerable attention to trade, public catering and the services sphere which, along with consumer goods production, are priority areas of party concern. This was stated with abundant clarity by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress: ". . .Foodstuffs, consumer goods and services are questions relating to the daily life of millions and millions of people. Every day people visit stores, catering establishments, laundries and dry cleaners. What can they buy? What kind of reception do they get? How are they spoken to? How much time do they spend on all kinds of domestic matters? People's judgment of our work depends to a large extent on the way these questions are tackled. They are strict and demanding judges."

The consistent implementation of the party's economic policy ensures national economic progress, which is the foundation for improving all aspects of Soviet people's lives.

2. An integral part of the party's general course is its social policy. It gives a conscious and purposeful quality to the objective process of the drawing together of working classes and strata and to the further development of democracy and it creates increasingly favorable conditions for the masses involvement in the running of state affairs.

On the basis of the new system in the USSR there was established for the first time ever sociopolitical and ideological unity of society, which is a most important source of the unshakable inner stability, strength and invincibility of the Soviet land. It is particularly significant that this unity was established in the presence of certain class differences. Although common features flay the leading role, there are also differences due to the presence of two forms of socialist ownership--public and cooperative-kolkhoz. But these differences, which exist on the foundation of classes' common socialist relationship vis-a-vis the means of production, are gradually disappearing.

The working class is playing a growing role in the life of society. The strengthening of agricultural production's industrial base brings kolkhoz members' labor gradually closer to that of workers. The development of interfarm organizations, involving both kolkhozes and state enterprises, is exercising a big influence on the countryside's social structure. Ways of organizing kolkhoz members' pay are changing and the system of social security established for workers and employees has been extended to kolkhoz members.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report's new thesis that the formation of a classless social structure will obviously take place by and large within the historical framework of mature socialism was a generalization of the objective processes of our country's social development. This conclusion indicates the direction of our party's social policy, which is in keeping with the fundamental interests of all classes and strata of society.

One line of this policy is the improvement of the relationship between industry and agriculture and of cooperation in the material production sphere between the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia.

The country's national economy is a unified, interrelated complex of industrial and agricultural production, construction, transportation and services and a single front of labor for all Soviet people.

It is therefore most important that all industrial sectors fully and promptly fulfill deliveries to agriculture envisaged by the state plan, that kolkhozes and sovkhozes meet targets for the sale to the state of farming and livestock products, that construction workers hand over projects on schedule without the need for alterations, that transportation workers cope with shipments, that municipal services operate at the required level and so forth. Indeed, failure to fulfill plans in any area of our economic system can not only have negative consequences but can also result in social problems, introducing elements of disorganization into the regular rhythm of the labor process and creating obstacles in production and distribution and in the development of economic ties and social relations in general.

The party now regards the elimination of social differences in the territorial plane, so to speak, as a very important aspect of social policy. This need arose because cultural and everyday conditions differ in the different parts of our vast country and the differences are complicating the manpower situation in a number of places.

In order to influence the migration of the population in the interests of solving creative tasks the 11th 5-Year Plan envisages developing housing construction and the entire sociocultural complex at an even faster rate in Siberia, the Far East and northern regions and improving consumer goods supplies. In Central Asia and in a number of areas of the Caucasus, which have a surplus workforce, a greater effort will have to be made to involve the population in opening up new USSR territories and to train skilled native-nationality workers on a wider scale.

The 26th party congress devoted special attention to population problems, which have sharpened recently. Soon after the congress the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Measures To Increase State Aid for Families With Children." This most humane document indicates that our country is creating increasingly favorable conditions for motherhood and child-raising. It takes into account the demographic peculiarities of different regions and reflects the party's concern for the people's future.

Strongly linked with its social policy, the Leninist party shapes a nationalities policy which is embodied in the course toward augmenting the spiritual potential of each republic and making maximum use of it for the harmonious development of the country as a whole. As is known, we have actually eliminated not only the traces of political inequality among peoples but also the enormous gulf between the economic and cultural development levels in the center of Russia and the outlying districts, a legacy of the past. The 26th congress noted that backward areas no longer exist. Close cooperation among all the country's nations and, above all, the Russian people's selfless assistance, played an outstanding part in this.

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government show close attention toward each republic. In recent years alone they have adopted, for example, resolutions on economic and cultural development in Abkhazskaya, Tuvinskaya and Buryatskaya ASSRs and the northern peoples' regions; the expansion of irrigation systems in Central Asia; the improvement of sheep-farming in Kirgiz SSR; the conservation Lake Sevan's resources. The 26th party congress highlighted the task of developing the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, which for a number of reasons has greater problems than some other regions. In line with the congress decisions the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution determining a complex of practical measures to improve agriculture in this huge zone.

The party is consistently implementing the policy of rationally siting the country's production forces and improving the territorial division of labor. The implementation of large-scale programs for the accelerated opening up of oil and gas deposits in West Siberia, creation of territorial production complexes in Siberia and the Far East and the development of regions in connection with the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad--all this demonstrates that our party's policy is farsighted and forward-looking.

3. The implementation of the bold and far-reaching plans for the country's socio-economic development is in the hands of millions of urban and rural working people It is labor and labor alone that creates all that is necessary from our socialist motherland's prosperity. The more fruitfully Soviet people work, the richer society becomes and consequently the better it is able to ensure the full well-being and comprehensive development of all its citizens.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report notes that the period of developed socialism sees the completion of the restructuring of all social relations on the collectivist foundations inherent in the new system. It is important both for now and for the future to ensure that this restructuring is completed in the labor sphere.

The growing labor enthusiasm of the masses, of which we are rightly proud, emphasizes even more the rightness and highly moral nature of the struggle to enhance the prestige of honest, selfless labor anf for an implacable attitude toward those who try to give less while taking more from the state, against manifestations of egoism, encroachments on public property and moneygrubbing. Many of these people, essentially motivated by narrow egotistical and consumerist interests, are taking advantage of the fact that full employment is guaranteed in the Soviet land. However, no one should use as an excuse for idleness our great social achievement--the happy fact that for more than 50 years there has been no unemployment in the USSR. The party calls for greater control over the extent of labor and consumption, the closing of all loopholes offering opportunities for parasitism, unearned income, speculation and bribery. In our society labor is equally a right and an obligation!

The aim of the CPSU's social policy is to ensure the development of our society as a society of working people. In fact, socialism cannot be anything else. It differs fundamentally from previous societies in that it makes labor general and compulsory for all able-bodied citizens and applies the principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor.

That is why the party's unflagging preoccupation with raising people who love and respect labor, who are able to work creatively and who are aware of their responsibility for their work accords with the fundamental interests of society and the personal interests of its members. The following example is indicative. A party committee secretary talking at a conference about the work experience of communists in a construction trust which hands over high-quality completed projects on schedule was asked the question: How were such important results achieved? The secretary replied: "We trust workers agreed that everyone should do promptly and well all that he was ordered to do--and we honor this agreement."

It is not hard to imagine how much the results of every collective's activity would improve if each and every member did everything he was supposed to do--that is, worked honestly and conscientiously. Therein lies the root of success. The successful functioning of our national economic organism can only be ensured if everyone conscientiously and promptly carries out the duties of his job or post.

Strict state, plan, labor and technological discipline and honest and enterprising labor by one and all stem from the collectivist essence of socialist production relations and serve to strengthen them. In our country citizens have broad rights and freedoms. But these are inseparable from obligations whose fulfillment is an essential prerequisite of the improvement of social relations and the entire communist building process.

Relying on the sound socioeconomic foundation, the party has laid down in its policy ways of further developing socialist culture, improving citizens' general and specialized education and the all-round development of the individual. The 26th CPSU Congress noted the unbreakable link between material and spiritual culture and its outstanding role in molding the new man.

The principle of combining the basic interests of society and the individual and the inseparable nature of citizens' rights and obligations are embodied in the new USSR Constitution. The observance of the fundamental law by everyone strengthens the Soviet state of the whole people.

The 26th CPSU Congress tenets on enhancing the party's role in the life of the society of developed socialism and on improving the methods of party leadership and the multifaceted work of party organizations are fully in keeping with the Soviet people's fundamental interests.

"We know well from past and present experience that the role of the leading force in society does not come automatically," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the end of the congress. "This role is earned, it is won in a constant, unrelenting struggle for the interests of working people. This role is consolidated by the fact that the party is constantly deepening its ties with the people's masses and is in tune with their needs and concerns."

It is clear from this what great responsibility party organizations at all levels and their committees bear for the state of affairs at enterprises, in rayons, cities, oblasts and krays. The great authority gained by the party and the people's absolute confidence in it extend to its organizations. But, obviously, no party organization or individual communist can be content to be merely, so to speak, a dependent, taking refuge in the party's prestige. Through tireless, intelligent work and concern for the observance of the principles of socialism and the satisfaction of citizens' wants and needs, they must win the respect of working people, thus making their contribution to strengthening confidence in the party and to enhancing its guiding and leading role.

The CPSU's profoundly substantiated socioeconomic policy, elaborated by its 26th congress, is the guarantee of the Soviet people's successful creative activity at the new stage of communist building.

PARTY DISMISSALS FOLLOW MARCH MINE DISASTER

LD080917 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 10 May carries on page 4 a 2,600-word report by special correspondent Yu. Ivashchenko entitled "The Rescuers and the Rescued." The report, from Kaluzhskaya Oblast, says that on 3 March a lake bed collapsed and flooded the Kozelskaya mine at the Tulaugol Production Association. Ivashchenko gives a detailed account of the rescue work as a result of which the lives of five trapped miners were apparently saved.

The report carries the following postscript: "The cause of the accident at Kozelskaya were carefully examined. By order of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry Acting Mine Director G.M. Torsov, Chief Engineer V.M. Zuntov and section chief A.Y. Rodionov were dismissed. The materials on them were submitted to the investigating authorities.

"The guilty parties were expelled from the party.

"The rescue group, including our heroes, were awarded 'Miner's Glory' medals."

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET

LD052145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet was held in Kiev today. Its participants discussed the tasks faced by local soviets of the republic stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A report was delivered by Vatchenko, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium. The session positively evaluated the experience gained in the Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and other oblasts and in the city of Kiev regarding the solution of urgent questions of economic and social development.

At the same time it was noted that not all the soviets exercise their rights to the full yet, or display insufficient persistence regarding matters for which they are responsible. Deputies stressed the need for active participation of soviets in the fulfillment of the tasks enumerated by Comrade Brezhnev in his talk with leaders of the republic during his recent stay in Kiev.

Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

SHORTCOMINGS IN ESTONIAN CP CADRE WORK VIEWED

LD041039 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Essence of Party Leadership"]

[Excerpts] Having coped successfully with fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan tasks, Soviet Estonia's party organizations and working people, implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, have embarked on persistent work to further increase labor efficiency and quality and intensify production during the 11th 5-Year Plan. The main thing now is to consolidate what has been achieved. Success here depends primarily on cadres, on their knowledge, skill and ability.

The Estonian CP Central Committee plenum noted that work with cadres in the republic's party organizations still does not full match up to the high demands of the 26th CPSU Congress or to the constantly growing tasks of economic and cultural building and working people's communist education.

Thus questions of reinforcing laggard sectors--especially in agriculture, construction, the services sphere and transportation--with cadres are still being resolved only slowly. Few agricultural specialists with the highest qualifications are promoted to party and Soviet work or promoted to the position of secretary of kolkhoz or sovkhoz party organizations. In rayons such as Valgaskiy, Khaapsaluskiy and Raplaskiy, the leading agricultural cadres are failing to ensure that farms achieve the average republic indicators. In a number of places there is no reliable reserve of cadres for promotion in each component. The plenum indicated that it is still the case in the republic that few women are promoted to leading posts in republic organs or in industry, construction and agriculture.

Not everywhere are due demands made on leading cadres regarding the establishment of strict order, organization and discipline in production and the observance of socialist legality and public order. As a result certain industrial and transportation enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not working rhythmically and often fail to achieve the plan targets.

Nowadays, the plenum stressed, we must not work in the old-fashioned way. Questions of improving production efficiency and work quality must take pride of place in every leader's activity.

The report and the speeches spoke of considerable omissions in the training and education of teacher cadres for educational establishments, especially general education schools, and also cadres for cultural enlightenment institutions, creative organizations and the mass media.

It is particularly impermissible when certain party committees, ministries and departments fail to display constant concern for improving cadres' style of work, tolerate shorcomings, fail to make full use of criticism and self-criticism and fail to consistently monitor the implementation of superior organs' directives and their own decisions.

Certain leaders display poor reliance on the authority and influence of primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, are not vigorous enough in working to create a normal moral and psychological atmosphere in labor collectives and fail to ensure precise and coordinated work by all sectors and all working people.

The Estonian CP Central Committee plenum made it incumbent on all the republic's party, soviet, public and economic organs to be strictly guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and by the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, regarding cadre policy in all their work to select, place and train cadres.

They must persistently ensure that all sectors of the economy and social life, as V.I. Lenin taught, are "in the hands of fully competent working people who guarantee success."

Party organizations must show greater principle and consistency in monitoring the activity of law enforcement organs and must give them everyday practical assistance in procuring cadres. The plenum noted the positive experience of party organizations in the cities of Narva and Kokhtla-Yarve and Paydeskiy Rayon in this respect.

The plenum advocated the wider recruitment of women to active party, state, public and economic work. It is necessary to be bolder in promoting women to leading posts and at the same time to show the greatest consideration and concern toward woman cadres and to improve their working and living conditions.

One of party orgaizations' most important tasks is the ideological hardening of cadres and the improvement of their business skill in accordance with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Estonian CP and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Economic leaders' work must be assessed not only in terms of the indicators of production plan fulfillment, but also in terms of the standard of educational work in the collectives, the moral and political climate in them and the state of discipline and working and living conditions. Cases of the abuse by cadres of their official position and manifestations of a philistine, petit bourgeois mentality must be resolutely combated.

Our republic is multinational and in cadre policy everybody must be strictly guided by Lenin's international principles. The prime consideration must be working people's business and ideological and moral qualities.

Party organizations' primary task is constant conern for the selection, education, briefing and theoretical and methodological training of ideological cadres and cadres for creative unions and cultural enlightenment institutions. Consistency and principle must be displayed in work with the creative intelligentsia and a militant stance must be adopted with regard to philistine sentiments and manifestations of alien ideology.

MEAT, DAIRY PRODUCTS BEING RATIONED IN SIBERIA

LD051415 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 3 Jun 81 p 10

[Staffan Teste dispatch: "Rationing in Siberia; U.S. Boycott Was Effective"]

[Text] Irkutsk, June--"Remember the Starving!" This is the exhortation in the Russian text of a poster printed in France which depicts a crowd of people dragging themselves toward a piece of bread. The crowd on this poster has been hidden by some ration coupons taped over it.

The poster hangs in a Soviet home in the major Siberian city of Irkutsk and the man whose apartment it is has tried to give expression with his taped ration coupons to what many people in Siberia feel about the food situation just now. Since 1 May the authorities in Irkutsk have introduced meat and butter rations of 1 kg and 300 g per person per month respectively.

"The Irkutsk area is a good cattle-farming area, but the meat from here goes to cities like Moscow and Leningrad," some young Irkutsk inhabitants said bitterly.

For a considerable period now there have been problems with meat and dairy products such as milk, butter and cheese in Irkutsk and Siberia. "We have not seen cheese here for 4 years," said a young man living in one of Irkutsk's suburbs when I happened to mention that it had been difficult in the last month to buy cheese in normal shops in Moscow. "We even had to wait in line for milk."

But the greatest bitterness in these circles is over the enforced rationing.

"In the past you had to wait in line for many hours, but you could at least buy either 1 or 8 kg of meat if they had any. Now you can only buy your allotted kilo."

The rationing in Irkutsk is called an "experiment" by the authoritires. It was not preceded by a debate and has not been written about in the local papers in order not to attract interest from other localities, among the foreign correspondents living in Moscow, for instance. But if you visit Irkutsk almost the first thing you hear about are the ration coupons. Everywhere people are discussing the new arrangements. Not everyone is totally negative.

"Before you could never get hold of any meat," a taxi driver said. "Now at least you can buy as much as you have coupons for."

"So this is better?" I asked.

"Yes, perhaps," he replied with a certain skepticism in his voice.

The advertising of the rationing took place at workplaces and on notices in dwelling houses. The authorities have expended a great deal of effort in introducing the food rationing coupons which are the first Irkutsk inhabitants have seen since World War II. Each section of the city has its own ration office and there all family members including babies are allocated coupons. Each section of the city has its own color on the coupons.

The rationing measures in Irkutsk are perhaps the clearest indication so far that the U.S. grain embargo on the Soviet Union has been effective, despite all Soviet assurances to the contrary. So far the Soviet Union has avoided having to slaughter its large cattle stocks. But less fodder for the cattle has resulted in less milk and milk products.

The stagnation in production is also clear from official Soviet statistics. In 1980 less meat was produced than 5 years earlier--15.1 million tons as against 15.2 million.

Between 1975 and 1980 the Soviet population increased by over 8 million to almost 263 million inhabitants. At the same time butter production stagnated--1.3 million tons against 1.2 million 5 years earlier. Milk production increased to 25.3 million tons in 1980 from 23.6 million in 1975.

In other ways the Irkutsk region has the potential to provide the inhabitants of Irkutsk with the essentials. Around the world's deepest inland sea, Lake Baykal, near the city cows can be seen grazing on one of the region's 83 kolkhozes or sovkhozes, or cows which belong to the villagers themselves. Cattle farming accounts for the more than half of the region's agricultural output. In Irkutsk there are also factories for meat products and butter making factories.

"But what difference does it make," people in Irkutsk ask, "when the products go to Moscow and Leningrad?"

Even in Siberia's largest city, Novosibirsk, where food supplies are better, the inhabitants are discovering that certain foodstuffs from the area are for export only. "We have fish-breeding here," a Novosibirsk inhabitant said, "but the fish are only sold to Moscow, never in Novosibirsk."

In Irkutsk there is another explanation apart from the U.S. grain embargo, of why it is difficult to buy meat and milk products. "Young people no longer want to settle in the country and go in for agriculture," it is said.

The Soviet 5-year plan is aware of the problems in Siberia. The directives say that "it is necessary to increase food production in Siberia in all ways by developing agriculture and building factories to process agricultural raw materials."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 4-7 JUN

LD080222 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4-7 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

4 June

Sowing of spring crops has ended in Kazakhstan; it occupies 140.7 million hectares. (0030 GMT)

Seven million tons of corn, 5 million tons of it on 'industrial fields' is this year's harvest target in the Ukraine. (0230 GMT)

Reaping of early grain crops began in Chimkentskaya Oblast today. Grain has been sown on over 500,000 hectares. Gorkovskaya Oblast has completed its grain sowing. The crops, mainly strong and hard wheat, occupy 860,000 hectares. A yield of at least 2 million tons of grain is pledged. Hay mowing has begun in Belorussia considerably earlier than last year. One-third more coarse and succulent fodder will be cut than last year. (1500 GMT)

5 June

Harvesting is developing in Uzbekistan's grainfields. Following southern Surkhandarinskaya and Kashkadarinskaya Oblasts, combines are at work in Dzhizakskaya Oblast, where farmers have pledged to produce 280,000 tons of grain. (1800 GMT)

6 June

Farmers in West Siberia have begun to test new varieties of wheat. These include the Omskaya-16 variety, which is suitable for the conditions of the short Siberia summer, is resistant to diseases, and is superior to many varieties in its yield and grain quality. This year 1.5 million hectares have been planted with the new varieties in Omskaya Oblast, that is two-thirds of the area under grain crops. (0001 GMT)

The harvest of winter barley is being completed today in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast on an area of over 15,000 hectares. The harvest has been carried out in good time, despite unfavorable weather conditions. Haymaking has begun in Kemerovskaya Oblast. (0204 GMT)

Haymaking has begun in the Ukraine; 5.5 million tons of hay are to be procured. Specialists in Tambovskaya Oblast predict sugar beet yields of 190 quintals per hectare. (0400 GMT)

Farms in Stavropolskiy Kray have begun to sow buckwheat and millet. More than 18,000 hectares are to be devoted to these crops. Moldavian farmers have begun to supply early vegetables and fruit to the country's industrial centers, and to the areas of Siberia, the far North and the Far East. The republic's pilots have joined in the transportation. More than 700,000 tons of fruit and vegetables will be dispatched this season. (0600 GMT)

Over 5 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast have been sown to spring crops. Good shoots are appearing. (0800 GMT)

Mass alfalfa mowing began in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. There are almost 1 million hectares of alfalfa in the republic. Yields of up to 100 quintals per hectare and more are being obtained. The plan for sowing groats crops was completed today in Altayskiy Kray: Over 100,000 hectares have been sown to buckwheat and millet. (1100 GMT)

The farms in a number of Stavropolskiy Kray rayons have again started to sow buckwheat and millet. Now, at the start of summer, a repeat sowing campaign of these crops is being carried out on tracts where an early grass harvest has already been completed (1200 GMT)

Farms in Latvia have begun harvesting fodder. They have more than 500,000 tons of hay and more than 2.5 million tons of haylage and silage to cut. (1700 GMT)

7 June

Chimkentskaya Oblast has decided to produce 1.8 million tons of coarse fodder in 1981, 400,000 tons above the plan. Over 500,000 tons of fodder have already been delivered, i.e. one-fifth more than at the same time in 1980. (2200 GMT)

Haymaking is in full swing in Kirgiz SSR: to date, perennial grasses have been cut on 100,000 hectares. (2304 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS PROGRESS OF CROP GROWING

LD051019 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 May 81 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Make Every Effort To Obtain a Big Harvest!"]

[Excerpt] A total of 67.6 million hectares of spring crops have been sown in the RSFSR. That is more than 77 percent of the plan. Over four-fifths of the area has been sown in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Sowing work continues in Vologodskaya, Leningradskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts. The eastern regions still have a lot of spring sowing work to do. By the start of the last 5-day period of May the sowing plan had been fulfilled by 45 percent in Chitinskaya Oblast, 57 percent in Novosibirskaya Oblast, 59 percent in Altayskiy Kray and 65 percent in Omskaya Oblast. Nearly one-third of the area has yet to be sown in the Urals economic region. Work is very much behind schedule in Chelyabinskaya Oblast, where the plan has been fulfilled by only 44 percent. It is true that the weather has held up work for a long time although it should now be possible to catch up and complete the sowing on schedule on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Many farms in Kazakhstan are ahead of schedule. Machine operators are showing how to make highly productive use of equipment in Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Kustanayskaya Oblasts in the virgin lands. The republic has sown 20.5 million hectares of spring crops and the work is nearly finished.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are taking measures to increase production of groat crops but sowing has been delayed in some areas, especially in the Bashkirskaya and Tatarskaya a SSR's where only the first few thousand hectares of millet and buckwheat have been sown. One-third of the rice remains to be sown in Primorskiy Kray.

Farmers cultivating row crops have a lot of work to do to obtain a big harvest. Some 3.3 million hectares of corn have been sown for grain purposes--2.6 million were sown using industrial techniques. Nearly all the sugar beet and sunflowers have been sown. Potatoes have been planted on 2.4 million hectares, which is short of the plan target. Only half of the tubers have been planted out in the Volga-Vyatka region and two-thirds in the Central-Chernozem Region. Some 987,000 hectares of vegetables have been sown. This plantation work must be speeded up.

FODDER HARVEST HAMPERED BY PARTS SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD051041 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 May 81 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report: "Technical Supplies for the 'Green Harvest': From the All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] The front of the "green harvest' is becoming broader and broader. The time of mass fodder procurement has begun.

The success of this important agricultural campaign depends on many factors, primarily the technical readiness of the harvesting machines and the highly efficient use of those machines in fields and meadows.

There was detailed discussion of this at the latest session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supples to agriculture. The session was opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Goskomselkhoztekhnika). The session participants examined questions of completing the repair of fodder harvesting equipment, of supplying farms with spare parts and of additional deliveries by plants of the machines and mechanisms needed by farms. In many oblasts and republics the readiness of tractor-drawn mowers, mower-grinders and pickup balers, the session participants noted, is still no better than 75 percent. On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Volgogradksaya, Sverdlovskaya and Kurganskaya Oblasts and the Bashkirskaya and Karelskaya ASSRs, that indicator is only 62-65 percent, while in Krasnoyarskiy and Primorskiy Krays and Chitinskaya, Irkutskaya, Permskaya, Kirovskaya and Amurskaya Oblasts it is below 60 percent.

The preparation and repair of units for the manufacture of grass meal, equipment for granulators and for fodder briquetting, and also cured hay towers brooks no delay. In many oblasts no more than 80 percent of this equipment is ready.

The session participants stressed that considerable blame for these lags must be pinned on the collectives of Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises and associations, which have failed to make proper efforts to organize timely good-quality repairs. However, a great deal also depends on industry, which must supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the requisite spare parts, components, assemblies, equipment and machines within the set deadlines. Unfortunately, there are still many shortcomings in this work. Thus the Lyubertsy production association for the production of hay procurement machines is dispatching spare parts to farms only irregularly, which means feverish repair work in the countryside. For instance, over the last 4 months the association has dispatched 4,200 mower blades for the Estonian SSR, as against the planned 5,720, and has not even begun disptaching 4 different descriptions of gearwheel.

The session named Pyatigorskselmash, Mankentzhivmash and other enterprises as being among those that are behind schedule with the delivery to the countryside of machines and equipment for stockraising and fodder production.

A great deal of equipment is standing idle in the workshops of farms and Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations because of the shortage or absence of worm conveyers, spring cams, blade sets, brackets, shafts, reduction gears, gearwheels, clutches and many other spare parts. The Traktoroeksport all-union association is responsible for the timely delivery of all these articles. However, its collective has been unable to cope properly with its task. As a result many highly productive GDR- or CCSR-produced machines are unable to go out into the country's fodder fields.

The repair of tractors and transportation facilities is being delayed throught the fault of plants under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry. Thus since the beginning of the year the Minsk tractor plant has failed to supply the countryside with more than 3,500 journals for the Belarus tractors, and the Altayskiy tractor plant has failed to supply more than 1,000 crankcase assemblies.

The Gaz Production Association has failed to supply agriculture with 5,306 cylinder blocks, 1,145 rear wheel hubs and brakedrums, and Michurinsk's Motordetal Production Association has failed to supply more than 33,000 sets of piston rings for Zil-130 trucks.

The session also named Yaroslavl's Avtodizel Production Association, the Zil Production Association, the Chelyabinsk, Kharkov and Volgograd tractor plants and other industrial enterprises as being among the laggards.

Other questions connected with technical supplies for fodder procurement were also examined. The session participants elaborated measures aimed at eliminating the noted shortcomings as swiftly as possible.

Taking part in the staff session were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee and USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

GORBACHEV HEARS LAND IMPROVEMENT REPORT IN MOSCOW

LD052310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpt] On Sunday the day of Soviet land improvers will be marked. In Moscow today a festive gathering was held to commemorate this date. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, and other officials were in the presidium. The USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, Vasilyev, cited vivid facts in his report: In the past 15 years the area of improved lands has doubled in the country and currently exceeds 30 million hectares.

PROGRESS OF RSFSR SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

LD041355 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 May 81 p 1

[I. Nivin "Fieldwork Diary": "On the Threshold of Summer"]

[Excerpt] According to data from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration as of 25 May spring crops had been sown on 65.2 million hectares in the republic, which is 77.3 percent of the planned area. Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been sown on 44.6 million hectares in the republic, which is 77.3 percent of the planned area. Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been sown on 44.6 million hectares. The increase in area on which sowing of spring crops has been completed amounted to 18.8 million hectares last week.

The work rate in RSFSR fields is mounting. In many regions the sowing of early grain crops is nearing completion. Farmers of oblasts in the Central Chernozem Region and the Volga Region are nearing their goal. It is time to plant late crops and millet, buckwheat and corn seeds are being sown. The soybean season has begun in Primorskiy Kray. In the kray 15,500 hectares have been sown with this valuable industrial crop, which is 11 percent of the planned total.

Mass sowing of early grain crops is continuing at full speed in Siberia. But whereas in Irkutskaya Oblast and the Tuvinskaya ASSR they are close to completing the sowing, in Altayskiy Kray and Tyumenskaya Oblast the sowers still have a lot to do. They must make haste: It is well known that there is a price to pay for every lost spring day and hour. In Kemerovskaya Oblast, where 77 percent of the planned area has been sown with grain crops, a soil moisture deficiency is already observable.

Final decisive efforts must be made in planting potatoes too. They have been planted so far on 1.2 million hectares. One-third of the work still lies ahead. This result is somewhat better than last year but more could be done. In a number of places there is still not enough organization. Planting of tubers has virtually ended in Moskovskaya Oblast and the potato planters are working successfully in Bryanskaya, Vladimirskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblasts. But in the fields of Ulyanovskaya Oblast and in the Mariyskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSRS the pace is extremely slow. There is no hurry on Kirovskaya Oblast farms and they are deferring fulfillment of the planting plan here until June. This means that in the fall a shortage of produce is once again inevitable.

The lessons of last year are not always effective in other places too. The editorial office has been alerted by the Rybinskiy Sovkhoz, Rybinskiy Rayon, Yaroslavskaya Oblast. Despite the fact that potatoes here occupy a considerable area--320 hectares--this crop is clearly not being treated with care: The completion of planting was deferred to an inadmissibly late date.

The techniques for planting the seedstock are being blatantly violated and mineral fertilizer is not being applied at the same time. Unfortunately such examples are not uncommon.

But much of the news is pleasing. This year Smolenskaya Oblast potato growers have appreciably restructured their work. They have boldly used a progressive method--they have begun to plant the tubers in previously prepared drills--and it can be asserted with confidence that what happened last year when the potatoes on a large area were soaked, will not be repeated. The pace of the planting is higher too.

Bryanskaya Oblast farmers have resolved to lay the foundation for an excellent harvest. Every hectare of the potato area is well provided with organic fertilizer. Yet in Ryazanskaya and Tulskaya Oblasts and Mordovskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSRs they are even now showing little concern for this side of things. Whereas in Bryanskaya Oblast the normal dosage of humus applied per hectare is 50-60 tons, here it is barely half as much.

The end of the first stage of work--the end of the sowing--is reported by the republic's sugar beet growers, but their cares have not diminished. Without losing any time the crops must be tended. In the North Caucasus, oblasts of the central Non-Chernozem Zone and some other regions, the sugar beet plantations are being thinned at a fast rate.

PRAVDA ON NOVOSIBIRSKAYA OBLAST DAIRY PROBLEMS

LD051431 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Livestock Raising Is a Shock Front" a 1,800-word correspondent S. Vtorushin article entitled "Who Will Accept Milk" on the state of the meat and dairy industry in Novosibriskaya Oblast. The article points out that, despite progress in the construction of new processing capacities, the industry is still not making full use of existing reserves and there are considerable delays in commissioning new enterprises, resulting in shortcomings in supplies of meat and dairy products. The writer is particularly critical of the hasty liquidation of small local butter, cheese and cream plants in villages with a view to concentrating production in large specialized enterprises. He points out that difficulties have arisen over sales of milk because of the lack of good roads and transportation facilities in the oblast, with the result that milk sometimes sours in summer before it can be processed and the amount of milk purchased from the population has been falling, as people have to travel too far to sell it. The writer criticizes the existence of two independent organizations in the oblast engaged on procuring and processing milk and suggests combining them for greater efficiency.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY EARLY GRAIN CROPS--The latest figures issued by the Primorskiy Kray agricultural production administration reveal that almost 140,000 hectares have been sown with early grain crops. Compared with the same period last year, kray farm workers are behind schedule by some 13,500 hectares, and this is largely due to a freak snow storm which hampered fieldwork in a number of rayons. Approximately 47,500 hectares remain to be sown with early grain crops. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 May 81 SK]

PRIMORSKIY ANIMAL BREEDING COMPLEX--A new animal breeding complex has mushroomed next to the Lesozavodskiy Sovkhoz. The complex includes 10 buildings housing some 6,000 hogs and 300 sows. A fodder shop with three fodder processing machines is already operational. At present work is being carried out on constructing trenches and enclosures. When completed the complex should markedly increase the production of pork. Some 1 million rubles have been spent on this project since its beginning over 2 years ago, with some 350,000 rubles still to be spent in the next 2 months. Completion is scheduled for July 1981. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 May 81 SK]

GREETINGS MARK COMPLETION OF INTERCOSMOS PROGRAM

LD271238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have addressed a message of greetings to the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, staff and cosmonauts and all the collectives and organizations that took part in the preparations and successful implementation of the long, manned space flights on the orbital, scientific-research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz and the flights of the international crews within the Intercosmos program:

Dear comrades, our socialist motherland has scored another outstanding victory in the peaceful mastering of space. The program of long, manned flights by Soviet cosmonauts on the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz and the flights by the international crews within the Intercosmos program, has been successfully completed.

The outstanding achievements of the Soviet Union in the sphere of the research and use of space are well known to the whole world. Some 20 years ago the first space flight by USSR citizen Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin on the Vostok craft lasted 108 minutes. The orbital scientific-research station Salyut-6 has been functioning 3 years and 8 months, 2 years of this in a manned regime. This is the first time that a space program lasting so long as this has been carried out. It was made possible because of the selfless work of the Soviet people who implemented consistently under the CPSU's guidance the plan for the mastery of space for peaceful purposes.

A large complex of geophysical, astrophysical, technological, physical-technical, medical and biological research and experiments were carried out on board the Salyut-6 orbital station in the interests of developing fundamental sciences and for application in the national economy. Much research was carried out into the earth's resources and photographs were taken of the territory of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Considerable experience has been accumulated in developing the technology for obtaining various materials and coatings in conditions of space flight. The results of the research and experiments that were carried out are being used by various sectors of the national economy. Samples of new materials were obtained in conditions of weightlessness.

A principally new system of regular supplies to the Salyut-6 station of fuel, various materials, equipment and instruments, which were delivered with the aid of the automatic progress cargo ships, proved to be highly effective. Difficult repairs and prophylactic work in replenishing individual onboard systems and equipment on the orbital station were successfully carried out, enabling its operational period to be substantially increased.

In joint flight with the Salyut-6 station tests and finishing work on the improved spacecraft in the Soyuz-5 T series, whose use will substantially increase the effectiveness of research into outer space, were successfully undertaken.

An important stage was completed in the development of long-term orbital stations with replacement crews. New data was obtained which opens up prospects for creating permanent orbital research complexes.

During the period of the Salyut-6 station's flight joint work by scientists of the socialist countries in the research and use of outer space for peaceful purposes was further developed in accordance with the Intercosmos program on the orbital station and the spacecraft flights have been successfully carried out by nine international crews of cosmonauts of the Soviet Union, the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Joint research in outer space, according to the program prepared by the scientists of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, is a vivid example of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the countries of socialism.

The fifth long-term expedition has become a worthy conclusion of the work on the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz. Cosmonauts Vladimir Vasilyevich Kovalenok and Viktor Petrovich Savinykh have successfully fulfilled the program of 75 flight days, during which a complex of scientific research and experiments has been fully completed and two expeditions to visit the station by international crews with the participation of cosmonauts from the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We send cordial congratulations to you, dear Comrades Vladimir Vasilyevich Kovalenok and Viktor Petrovich Savinykh, on the successful completion of the flight and the excellent fulfillment of the motherland's honorable task. The implementation of 5 long-term manned flights and 11 linkup expeditions during the work of the Salyut-6 station in orbit is a unique space experiment in which the excellent operational quality and high reliability of the country's space technology have been demonstrated.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, staff, cosmonauts, specialists at the cosmodrome, Flight Control Center, cosmonauts training center, the command-instrumentation and search-and-test complexes, and all collectives and organizations that took part in the preparation and successful implementation of long-term manned space flights and the flights of the international crews in accordance with the Intercosmos program on the Salyut-6--Soyuz orbital research complex on the new achievement in the research of outer space.

The new success of the country's cosmonautics is an important contribution to the solution of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan in the further study and conquest of outer space in the interests of science, technology and the national economy set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

We wish you, dear comrades, new achievements in your responsible work in the purposeful research of outer space, in the name of peace and progress and for the benefit of all the people of the earth.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

BRIEFS

TREMOR DETECTOR--The Uzbek Academy of Sciences has developed new tremor detecting equipment that will provide electonic data on earth tremors in even the most remote parts of the Soviet Union. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81 GF]